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SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 28

EAST AMAZED OVER STORIES OF BIG CROPS

Scientific Farming Methods Believed to Have Helped Break All Previous Records.

UNDER date of July 3, Holland, special New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writes an interesting story of crop conditions as reported in the east. In the last three or four days of the fiscal year which ended on June 30, wonder stories, so he calls them, were brought to New York by those who have had recent opportunity to visit many parts of the agricultural West and Southwest.

No reports of this kind have ever before been brought to New York in the latter part of June, although later in the season there did come, in the latter part of President Cleveland's second administration, authentic statements respecting the amazing magnitude of the harvests in the west.

The presumably accurate estimate of the wheat harvests and the excellent promise of corn and other grains, together with the first encouraging news from the cotton fields, as a whole, make a record unsurpassed by this country or any other.

Early in June reports came to this city of the promise of the wheat harvest in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and parts of Iowa that were so astonishing that it was sometimes thought that judgment may have been affected by hope rather than by an actual condition.

Reports Not Exaggerated.

Now it appears that these reports were not exaggerated. There came on the last day of the fiscal year just ended official reports from a state authority of Kansas telling of a winter wheat harvest of approximately 155,000,000 bushels. In addition to the quantity, the quality was reported to be a very high grade. What has been done and is now under way in Kansas, in Oklahoma and in Missouri is likely to be duplicated by the other agricultural sections, and the latest reports which have come from Minneapolis indicate that the northwest is to hold its own, relatively speaking, with the other agricultural sections.

Attention was called this morning to the curious facts that several of the very great harvests of the United States have been garnered in years when there was business depression or financial distress. In the latter part of President Cleveland's second administration business stagnation still prevailed, although there had begun to be observed some improvement. Railroad managers whose offices were in New York at that time were advised to take a tour of four or five weeks, so that they might inspect the agricultural sections of the west. This counsel was given because it seemed to some who had visited these sections that the promise of great harvests, especially of corn, made it prudent for the railway managers to prepare for the transportation of the grain from the fields to the market.

These managers returned to New York to tell what seemed to be a marvelous story of the harvests which were speedily to be gathered. Preparations were at once made for hauling grain from the fields to the market, and were made not a minute too soon. The fact of this great harvest upon business was soon clear.

The Situation in 1896.

In the latter part of the presidential campaign of 1896 an astonishing situation was suddenly developed. The harvests were found likely to be practically record breaking. The farmers who cultivated wheat did not allow the political and free silver agitation to distract their attention from the wheat field, so that it was suddenly demonstrated that the United States was to have a fine wheat harvest, while the wheat fields of the other lands were to yield crops very much below the average, thereby a great demand for wheat was made, which caused the price of wheat to increase until it averaged a dollar a bushel. The year after the 1907 panic the harvests were of splendid quantity and quality and the year after the depression of 1909 the cotton planters harvested one of the greatest crops ever yielded by southern soil.

This year this somewhat curious phenomenon is to be repeated. For the statistics which will be reported by the Washington authorities for the fiscal year 1913 will demonstrate that on the whole business in the United States has been depressed. The best authorities say that it is absurd to pretend that business conditions have been all that could be desired within the past 12 months. In isolated instances business has been good. In some parts of the South it is reported to have been excellent, but bank clearings tell the story of a falling off in general business and the phenomenal plethora of money not only in New York City, but in other financial centers is of itself a certain indication of business lethargy.

In addition to that it would be difficult to discover within the past 12 months any ventures of capital upon a large scale for the development of new enterprises. Almost all the large financing that has been done within the past 12 months has been in the form of renewals of obligations, the marketing by the public of state or municipal issue of bonds.

Farmers Have Been Active.

On the other hand, the farmers of the United States have never been more actively engaged nor has the soil ever so bountifully responded to their efforts, as has been the case within the past 12 months, or to make the record complete, in the months between July 1 of last year and presumably October 1 of this calendar year.

By far the most interesting feature of the wonderful reports which have been brought to this city or sent here from the West and Southwest is the story of the manner in which the farmers have responded this year to the appeals and counsel which have been freely given by those who are persuaded that the soil can be made to yield great increases if it be cultivated in accordance with scientific methods. A business man who has recently visited Kansas reported to his friends in New York that it was probable that an average yield of not less than 20 bushels an acre would be harvested in Kansas. That is a considerable increase over the average of earlier years. Moreover, the quality of the wheat is excellent.

A similar report reaches this city from Oklahoma and one of those who returned yesterday from a six weeks' excursion through the West reported that it was most encouraging for him to observe the intense interest which the farmers throughout the West are now taking in the subject of the scientific cultivation of their soil. That subject is of far more consequence to them than is any associated with political agitations or partisan appeals.

The agitation in favor of scientific cultivation of the soil began about 15 years ago. The two leaders in the West in this educational movement were James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and Howard Elliot, then President of the Northern Pacific. Railway managers began to illustrate by object lessons and concrete teaching the methods by which scientific cultivation of the soil could be successfully adopted. These traveling schools, these agricultural stations which went about on wheels, seem at last to have secured results which are likely to be permanent.

That is regarded here as the best feature contained in the report of the phenomenal harvests of the United States—a considerable portion of them being now in the hands of the reapers. James J. Hill's estimate first made some years ago and repeated recently was that with intensive and scientific cultivation the wheat harvest of the United States would be approximately doubled, with favorable weather, and that the money value of our agriculture for the single year should be fifteen billion dollars instead of nine billions.

Alarm Clock Makes Shark Do Big Stunt

New York, July 3.—A few hours out of Puerto Colombia, Columbia, members of the crew of the liner Metapan, which arrived here, saw a shark about 18 feet long trailing the vessel. Soon the whole ship's company was dropping things overboard; sandwiches from the smoking room, fruit, loaves of bread, and any kind of food that could be secured. Mr. Shark took everything that came his way.

Chief Steward Bailie, driven to desperation by the demands for fodder for the shark, took a large alarm clock, wound it, set it to go off in 20 minutes, attached it to a line, and tossed it overboard. Attracted by the glitter of the clock, the shark grabbed it. He kept trailing along.

In just 20 minutes the shark began to perform. He leaped high out of the water, chased his own tail, turned somersaults in the air, rolled over spun on his tail like a top, then headed east with the speed of a torpedo boat.

PATRICK HENRY'S SLAVES

He Willed Them to His Wife, but She Lost Them.

While Patrick Henry was an ardent advocate of liberty, he made no attempt to free his 20 slaves, willing them, at his death, to his wife. However, he once said: "I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil." Patrick showed a bit of jealousy in the arrangement of his will, which decreed that in the event of his wife's remarriage she should have no more of his estate than she could get by law. She did marry again in a short time and lost the slaves.

Bohemia's Forest Area.

Bohemia has a forest equal to 29 per cent of its total area, and the quantity of wood cut annually averages 6,474,105 cubic yards, of which 4,316,070 cubic yards are suitable for building and manufacturing, and the remainder for fuel. Bohemia exports annually about 1,307,900 cubic yards of forest products to Germany.

Abe Martin

A screen door spring is about th' only thing that seems anxious t' work.

We've certainly learned a few things since the ole 3-wheel velocipede wuz considered a menace t' pedestrians.

LASSEN PEAK BURSTS FORTH IN ERUPTION

Vast Plume of Blackened Steam Waves Mile High Above California Volcano.

MOUNT LASSEN, in northern California, long rated as an extinct volcano, has been giving a number of spectacular performances recently, showing great volumes of steam, black smoke and white hot lava.

One of the peak's late eruptions took place last Wednesday, July 1, when, after less than 24 hours of quiescence, it broke forth again, the fourteenth in a series that began May 30. No flames were seen, but the vast plume of blackened steam from the crater waved a mile high in the sky and volcanic ashes fell at Macomber Flats, 13 miles distant.

For a little less than half an hour the inverted cone of roaring gases maintained, sharply defined, the well-known volcanic outline. First from the mouth of the crater to the plateau a vertical shaft of jet black ash. As the shaft rose it rushed outward, keeping at its heart the black core of ash.

Eruption of Great Force.

So great was the force of the eruption that the height of the cloud seemed to equal the distance from the mouth of the crater to the plateau at the base of the peak proper. It was almost as if one mountain had been stood atop of the other.

At a distance there was the appearance of what seemed a thin sheet perance of what seeemed a thin sheet of gas issuing from a crevice or fissure on the north slope, distinct from the main crater. Two eruptions seemed to be going on at the same time.

The true volcanic nature of the eruption as determined by J. S. Diller, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was further emphasized by the strong stench of sulphur perceptible at Volta and at Viola, 22 miles down the wind to the north.

Only because the volcano is in an uninhabited region has there been an absence of the horrors which fall at irregular intervals upon the more densely settled communities that lie within the shadows of volcanic peaks.

Geologists, who have been observing the Cascade mountains, long ago predicted that the next break in the earth's crust would occur near Mount Lassen. The events of the past month have sustained their prediction. The entire region is now believed to be disturbed. Mount Ranier, Mount Hood and Mount Shasta, towering and majestic peaks ranging from 10,000 to over 14,000 feet in height, are spouting steam. Mount Mazama, believed to have been 1,000 feet higher than any of these, collapsed during its final convulsion and left Crater Lake, Oregon, a body of water 2,000 feet deep and six miles in diameter.

Mount Lassen on the Decline.

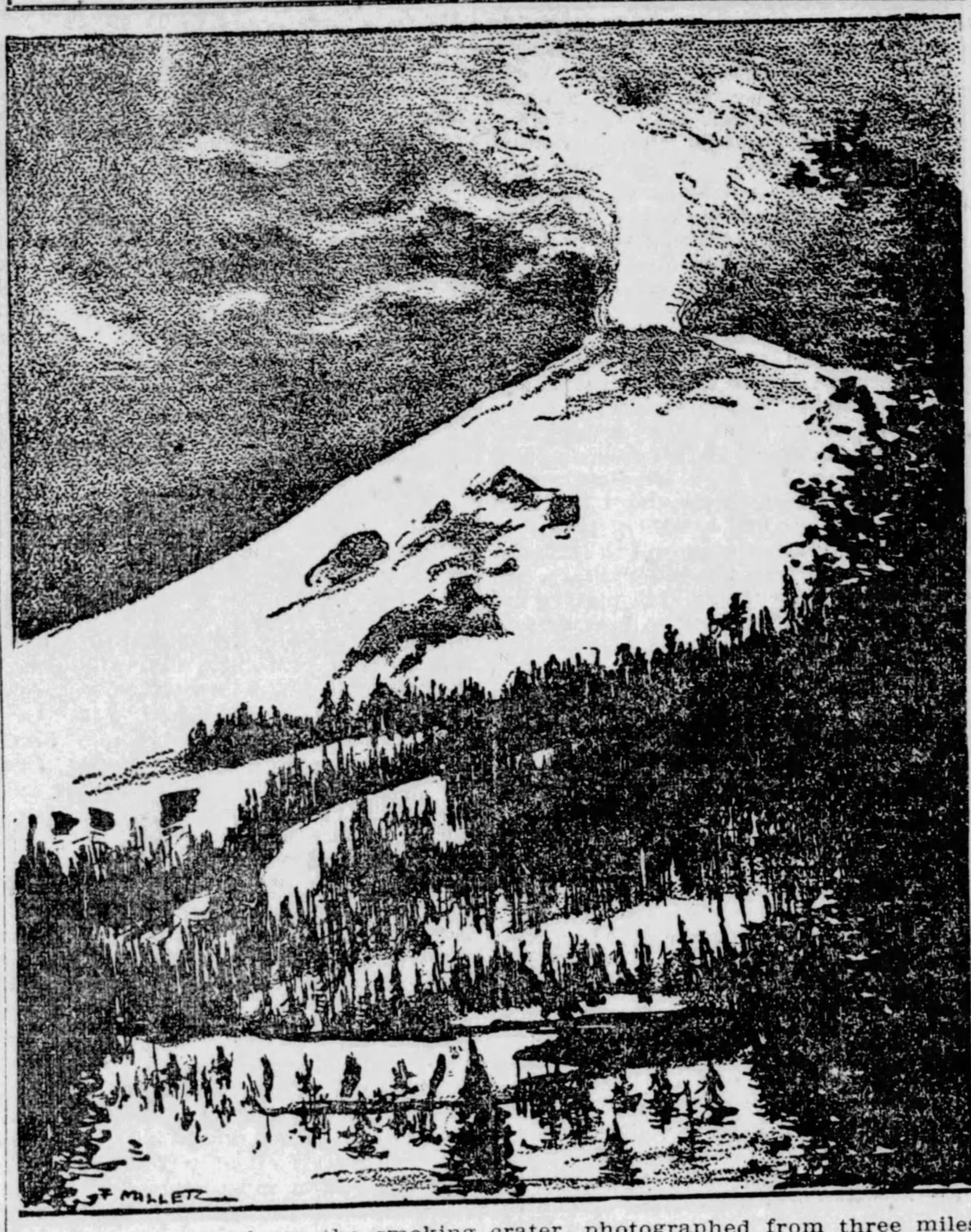
Terrific as the present eruption of Mount Lasen may seem to eye-witnesses, it must be the mere breaking of a tiny blood vessel compared with the titanic arterial vulcanism which pulsed and throbbed and burst forth 1,000 times through this entire area during the ages past. The entire Cascade range, which has been built up by eruptions from 100 huge volcanic vents and thousands of smaller ones, is composed of great masses of lava and volcanic ejectments which cover an area of 200,000 square miles, making the largest volcanic field in the world.

Mount Lassen is believed to have been active during colonial times and again about the time the United States acquired possession of California. The most recent outburst caused the destruction of great forests of growing trees. Many of the trunks are still standing, with ashes still in the burned out knots.

Preceding the era of turmoil and the rise of Mount Lassen and other huge volcanic cones, the Cascade plateau is said by geologists to have been subjected to many vicissitudes. At one time, so many million years ago that none will venture to estimate, the entire area was ocean bottom. Then the whole of California was pushed upward from the sea and became dry land. Later it was again submerged and then rose again.

During the ages that followed, the land was subjected to an erosion and wearing away until the whole area was reduced to a plain. The insoluble material was left exposed, leaving the land coated with a blanket of such material containing quartz, gold and silver.

MOUNT LASSEN COME TO LIFE



This picture shows the smoking crater, photographed from three miles away, when an exploring party, headed by G. Roscoe Milford, of Redding, Cal., had been forced to flee.

WILSON BECOMES ANGRY AT WOMEN

Resents Idea of Being Cross-Examined by Suffrage Visitors.

The 700 woman suffragists who visited Washington last week to talk the cause to the powers in control of the government drew forth a short speech and a rebuke from President Wilson.

Most of the women who had gathered in the White House east room expected to shake hands with the President, but were afforded no opportunity.

Appeal of the Women.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. Ellis Logan and Rhetta Child Dorr had made brief appeals, asking the President to favor a constitutional amendment granting suffrage. Miss Dorr had told the President that at their last meeting he had refused to indorse suffrage because it had not been dealt with in the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore.

"Yet you have since indorsed the tolls repeal bill in opposition to that platform," she said, "and as I think times have changed and that under present conditions you can now take a definite stand on this question."

"No one could fail to be impressed by this great company," began the President. "I have stated to you once before that, as the leader of a party, I am bound by the declarations of principles as adopted by it.

Question for States.

"You now ask me for my personal stand on this question. Perhaps it would be more serviceable if I stated to you that the Baltimore convention did not pass upon this question of suffrage because the delegates believed it was a matter for the states themselves to act upon first. The principle of state rights was involved, and the delegates preferred to safeguard these rights.

"Personally I believe this is a matter for settlement by the individual states, and not by the federal government. My passion has only been for local self-government and a settlement by all of the great communities, individually, of the great questions that are vital to them.

"As leader of my party, I have stated my position frankly. I believe the question of suffrage is for the states to decide, and you have no reason to be discouraged in view of the success already attained.

"As President of the United States, I am an executive charged with the administration of the law of the land. As the party leader, my policy is determined by the party itself. Now, both as individual and as the party leader, I believe that this question can safely be left to the states themselves."

As the President finished, Miss Dorr stepped forward and demanded whether, in view of the fact that three-quarters of the states could initiate and approve a constitutional amendment, was it not a fact that the President was in error in claiming that suffrage was a state and not a national issue.

Cheers and Hisses.

The President looked at her for a fraction of a minute, and then declared that he had met the delegation and answered its petitions in a frank manner. He then said: "I do not consider it proper for me to submit myself to a cross-examination in the light of what I have already said."

With these words, the President turned squarely on his heel, and, accompanied by Colonel Harris, his military aide, and the secret service men, marched through the swinging door out of the east room. There were a few cheers and some hisses.

NEW STATE LABOR BUREAU

Empire State to Open New Department August 1.

Beginning the first of August, the new state labor bureau in New York state will be in operation, as the result of legislation passed at the last session of the legislature. The principal office will be in New York city, but there will be at least nine important branches throughout the state. This department will have supervisory powers over all private employment bureaus. The service the state will give will be free and the act provides that any person connected with the bureau who takes any fees, directly or indirectly, is guilty of a misdemeanor, with an extreme penalty of $500 fine and jail for six months.

Saloon Etiquette in St. Louis.

Ettiquette is a serious matter in a St. Louis saloon. The other day Walter Murphy was eating soup in August Ebert's establishment and making more noise in the process than pleased the fastidious ears of one Guy Moore, age 18. "The last 'souper' used a bucket," observed young Moore, sotto voce. The bartender heard the remark and laughed. Whereupon Murphy hurried out for a revolver, came back and shot the bartender in the face.

Recent Scandal Stories.

The raking over of scandals in the life of Richard Wagner is properly resented by the German press. As one newspaper says: "It may be a weakness in nations that they must have idols and heroes, but they will have them as long as men and women exist, and when once they have placed a hero on the pedestal woe be to them who dare undermine that pedestal's foundations."

Wears Forty-Year-Old Shoes.

Philo Thomas, of La Pairie, Wis., is wearing a pair of the old style knee-high variety of shoes which he says he bought in Janesville in the spring of 1872, 42 years ago. He has had them rebottomed four times.

MURDER CASE LAST ECHO OF FEUDIST WAR

Thirty-seven Mountaineers of Kentucky Charged With Slaying Ed. Callahan.

IN Winchester, Ky., 37 mountaineers are on trial on charges growing out of the assassination of Edward Callahan, feudist of Breathitt county. This case marks the last of the famous feud trials of the Kentucky mountains. Ed Callahan is said to have been the last of the old-time feud leaders. There is none left to carry on his fight.

Three men—Fletcher Deaton, "Doc" Smith and Andrew Johnson—have been found guilty and given life terms in the penitentiary. Twenty-three are charged with perjury in swearing to false alibis, and the rest are on trial for conspiracy that led to the killing of Callahan.

Feud of Long Standing.

The killing of Ed Callahan was the result of a feud that began 20 years ago and resulted in many deaths. Ed Callahan was a church deacon. His work in behalf of schools, colleges and hospitals made him widely known in Kentucky. He figured in the killing of Dr. B. D. Cox, a promineent practitioner; James Cockrell, town marshal of Jackson, and many other less prominent men, but was always acquitted of the charge of murder.

During the trial of John Smith on a charge of killing three men, in whose assassination Callahan is believed to have been interested, Smith became enamored of Mrs. Callahan, wife of Ed. When the trials were over Smith and Mrs. Callahan eloped to Oklahoma. Later they returned to Breathitt county. Mrs. Callahan's relatives attempted to effect a reconciliation, but Callahan refused. For this refusal John Deaton, a brother of Mrs. Callahan attacked Ed with a butcherknife, when Callahan's son shot and killed his uncle John.

Blood Feud Declared.

After that the Deatons and Smiths declared war on the Callahans. In 1908 an attempt was made to assassinate Callahan but it failed. Callahan then built a blockade about his store and never went outside except when accompanied by a bodyguard, until the morning of May 3, 1912. As he stepped near the window at the front of his store on that morning, two bullets tore through his vitals and another splintered the window casing.

Callahan fell to the floor while his daughter, Mrs. Lillian Gross, who was in the store, ran to his aid. Seeing she could not help him Mrs. Gross seized a revolver, always kept hanging in the store, and ran to the front of the building. She saw her father's slayers running from their hiding place far up the mountainside and emptied her revolver at them without effect.

Daughter Turns Detective.

Several weeks passed and no progress was made in finding out who killed Callahan. He died three days after he was shot, at Buckhorn hospital, which he had built for the benefit of the mountain people. Then his daughter, Mrs. Gross, determined to act detective. She was threatened with death several times, but she persisted.

For over a week she rode the hilly roads of Breathitt county at night, for fear of assassination if she were seen in daytime, and gathered information which resulted in the arrest of 18 men. She carried her evidence before the county grand jury, and the men were indicted.

The state attorney obtained a change of venue for the case from Breathitt county to Clark, which is in the Blue Grass and far from the influence of the feud district. At the subsequent trials, a remarkable maze of conspiracy to murder was brought out. It was sworn that the full plot had been laid at conferences at Fletcher Deaton's home, and that the men selected to do the murder were busy for several days prior to the shooting, practicing at targets. Every alibi possible was arranged.

The men, according to the story told in court, were to kill Callahan, then take "Red Tom" Davidson's mule and ride him to Jackson, and there the alibi would be complete, as the men now under charges of perjury were to swear the three gunmen were in Jackson at the time Callahan was killed. The programme was carried out all right—but some one talked. "Doc" Smith and Andrew Johnson confessed to the story as told above. Smith may go free for being first to turn state's evidence.

THE CASE OF JENNIE BRICE, By Mary Roberts Rinehart

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CHAPTER XII—(Continued)

I was excused, and Mr. Reynolds was called. He had heard no quarreling that Sunday night; had even heard Mrs. Ladley laughing. This was about nine o'clock. Yes, they had fought in the afternoon. He had not overheard any words, but their voices were quarrelsome, and once he heard a chair or some article of furniture overthrown. Was awakened about two by footsteps on the stairs, followed by the sound of oars in the lower hall. He told his story plainly and simply. Under cross-examination admitted that he was fond of detective stories and had tried to write one himself; that he had said to write one himself; that he had said at the store that he would like to see that "conceited ass" swing, referring to the prisoner; that he had sent flowers to Jennie Brice at the theatre, and had made a few advances to her, without success.

My head was going round. I don't know yet how the police learned it all, but by the time poor Reynolds left the stand, half the people there believed that he had been in love with Jennie Brice, that she had spurned his advances, and that there was more to the story than any of them had suspected.

Miss Hope's story held without any alteration under the cross-examination. She was perfectly at ease, looked handsome and well-dressed, and could not be shaken. She told how Jennie Brice had been in fear of her life, and had asked her, only the week before she disappeared, to allow her to go home with her—Miss Hope. She told of the attack of hysteria in her dressing-room, and that the missing woman had said that her husband would kill her some day. There was much wrangling over her testimony, and I believe at least a part of it was not allowed to go to the jury. But I am not a lawyer, and I repeat what I recall.

"Did she say that he had attacked her?"

"Yes, more than once. She was a large woman, fairly muscular, and had always held her own."

"Did she say that these attacks came when he had been drinking?"

"I believe he was worse then."

"Did she give any reason for her husband's attitude to her?"

"She said he wanted to marry another woman."

There was a small sensation at this. If proved, it established a motive.

"Did she know who the other woman was?"

"I believe not. She was away most of the day, and he put in his time as he liked."

"Did Miss Brice ever mention the nature of the threats he made against her?"

"No, I think not."

"Have you examined the body washed ashore at Sewickley?"

"Yes—" in a low voice.

"Is it the body of Jennie Brice?"

"I can not say."

"Does the remaining hand look like the hand of Jennie Brice?"

"Very much. The nails are filed to points as she wore hers."

"Did you ever know of Jennie Brice having a scar on her breast?"

"No, but that would be easily concealed."

"Just what do you mean?"

"Many actresses conceal defects. She could have worn flesh-colored plaster and covered it with powder. Also, such a scar would not necessarily be seen."

"Explain that.'

"Most of Jennie Brice's decollete gowns were cut to a point. This would conceal such a scar.'

Miss Hope was excused, and Jennie Brice's sister from Olean was called. She was a smaller woman than Jennie Brice had been, very lady-like in her manner. She said she was married and living in Olean; she had not seen her sister for several years, but had heard from her often. The witness had discouraged the marriage to the prisoner.

"Why?"

"She had had bad luck before?"

"She had been married before?"

"Yes, to a man named John Bellows. They were in vaudeville together, on the Keith Circuit. They were known as The Pair of Bellows."

I sat up at this for John Bellows had boarded at my house.

"Mr. Bellows is dead?"

"I think not. She divorced him."

"Did you know of any scar on your sister's body?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Admiral Dewey in a Late Photograph

The hero of Manila Bay has avoided the snap-shooter in recent years, having had enough of that sort of thing in the months immediately following the Spanish-American war. He happened to be of the kind that is easily satisfied with the pictures of himself in the papers and long ago figured it out that there'd been enough of them to content not only himself,

but everyone with a mite of curiosity or taste for hero-worshiping.

The other day, however, the admiral was caught at one of the navy yards and had to stand and submit to photographing. The result is interesting as showing that time has done little or nothing to change face and figure in the years that have sped since Dewey came home the pride and joy of all his countrymen.

Gen. Fred Funston Johnny on the Spot

Brigadier General Fred Funston, one of the leading figures in the Mexican troubles, has won a reputation for being Johnny on the spot where good men are needed.

Nicknames are a sure sign of a man's popularity, says the Chicago Herald. Funston rejoices in two. To many he is "Freddy-on-the-Spot." Among the soldiers he is known as "The Fighting Bantam of the Army."

"Freddy-on-the-Spot" was given Funston because of his happy faculty of being in the center where history is being made. Roosevelt has the same faculty. By the same token, if the Mexican upheaval lands anybody in the President's chair, "Freddy-on-the-Spot" is likely to be that man.

Funston's records show that he was in Dawson City before gold was discovered in Alaska. On the eve of the Spanish war he was discovered in Cuba. His regiment fretted because they were not sent to Santiago. A greater destiny awaited them. They went to the Philippines, and tasted war in a bigger and more bitter campaign.

Again, when San Francisco was crushed by an earthquake, it was Funston's good fortune to appear in the ruins and help straighten things up.

These are the highlights in his career. He has always been where things are stirring in the outposts of civilization. He has pursued adventures up and down the world from the tropics to the Arctic and back again.

He does not call it "The Ques' ofthe Great Adventure." That is story book talk. Funston calls is "looking for trouble."

Look at the list of his activities. He has been a schoolteacher, a reporter on newspapers, an editor, a conductor on a passenger train, a mining prospector, a botanical collector, a coffee planter on a Mexican plantation, a writer for the magazines, a filibuster, a revolutionist a lecturer and a soldier in the artillery, cavalry and infantry of the Cuban and United States armies.

It is a list which makes even the achievements of the hero of a best seller seem pallid and anaemic.

They tell stories of his accomplishments in each of these fields. When he was a conductor on a train in the west a too exuberant cowboy relieved his feelings by trying to shoot off the roof of the car.

Conductor Funston kicked the gun out of the cowboy's hand and ran him to the back of the car. Mister Cowboy tossed a piece of ballast through a car window. Funston chased him and he fled.

In Alaska he won the reputation of making the longest journey any white man ever made on snowshoes. He also paddled down 1,100 miles on the Yukon, and didn't meet one human being on the trip.

His coffee planting was not a success. He then trained Cuban patriots in New York city, and presently joined the Cuban army, where his thrilling adventures with Gomez and Garcia are still talked of.

In the Philippines his great achievement was the capture of Aguinaldo, which broke the back of the revolt.

Tarzan of the Apes

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)

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CHAPTER VIII.

The Tree-Top Hunter.

The morning after the Dum-Dum the tribe started slowly back through the forest toward the coast.

The body of Tublat lay where it had fallen, for the people of Kerchak did not eat their dead.

The march was but a leisurely search for food. Cabbage-palm and gray plum, pisang and scitamine, they found in abundance, with wild pineapple, and occasionally small mammals, birds, eggs, reptiles and insects. The nuts they cracked between their powerful jaws, or, if too hard, broke by pounding between stones.

Once old Sabor, crossing their path, sent them scurrying to the safety of the higher branches; for if he respected their number and their sharp fangs, they, on their part, held his cruel and mighty ferocity in equal esteem.

Upon a low-hanging branch sat Tarzan, directly above the majestic, supple body as it forged silently through the thick jungle. He hurled a pineapple at the ancient enemy of his people. The great beast stopped, and, turning, eyed the taunting figure above him.

With an angry lash of his tail, he bared his yellow fangs, curling his great lips in a hideous snarl that wrinkled his bristling snout in serried ridges, and closed his wicked eyes to two narrow slits of rage and hatred.

With back-laid ears, he looked into the eyes of Tarzan of the apes and sounded his fierce, shrill challenge.

And from the safety of his overhanging limb the ape-child sent back the fearsome answer of his kind.

For a moment the two eyed each other in silence, and then the great cat turned into the jungle, which swallowed him as the ocean engulfs a tossed pebble.

But into teh mind of Tarzan a great plan sprang. He had killed the fierce Tublat, so was he not therefore a mighty fighter? Now would he track down the mighty Sabor, and slay him likewise. He would be a mighty hunter, also.

At the bottom of his little English heart beat the great desire to cover his nakedness with clothes, for he had learned from his picture books that all men were covered, while monkeys and apes and every other living thing went naked.

Clothes, therefore, must be truly a badge of greatness, the insignia of the superiority of man over all other animals; for surely there could be no other reason for wearing the hideous things.

Many moons ago, when he had been much smaller, he had desired the skin of Sabor, the tiger, or Numa, the lion, or Sheeta, the leopard, to cover his hairless body that he might no longer resemble hideous Histah, the snake. Now he was proud of his sleek skin, for it betokened his descent from a mighty race, and the conflicting desires to go naked in prideful proof of his ancestry, or to conform to the customs of his own kind and wear uncomforable apparel, found first one and then the other in the ascendency.

As the tribe continued their slow way through the forest after the passing of Sabor, the tiger, Tarzan's head was filled with his great scheme for slaying his enemy, and for many days thereafter he thought of little else.

On this day, however, he presently had other and more immediate interests to attract his attention.

Of a sudden it became as midnight; the noises of the jungle ceased; the trees stood motionless, as though in paralyzed expectancy of some great and immenent disaster. All nature waited.

Faintly, from a distance, came a low sad moaning. Nearer and nearer it approached, mounting louder and louder in volume.

The great trees bent in unison as though pressed earthward by a mighty hand. Further and further toward the ground they inclined, and still there was no sound save the deep and awesome moaning of the wind.

Then, suddenly, the jungle giants whipped back, lashing their mighty tops in angry and deafening protest. A vivid and blinding light flashed from the whirling, inky clouds above. The canonade of thunder belched forth its fearsome challenge. The deluge came—an inferno broke loose upon the jungle.

The tribe huddeld, shivering from the cold rain, at the base of great trees The lightning, darting and flashing through the blackness, showed wildly waving branches, whipping streamers, and bending trunks.

Now and again some patriarch of the woods, rent by a flashing bolt, would crash in a thousand pieces among the surrounding trees, carrying down numberless branches and smaller neighbors to add to the tangle of the jungle.

Branches, great and small, hurtled through the verdue, carrying death and destruction to countless unhappy denizens of the world below.

For hours the fury of the storm continued without surcease, and still the tribe huddled close in shivering fear. In constant danger from falling trunks and branches, and paralyzed by the lightning and the bellowing thunder, they crouched in pitiful misery until the storm passed.

The end was as sudden as the beginning. The wind ceased; the sun shone forth—nature smiled once more.

The dripping leaves and branches and the moist petals of gorgeous flowers glistened in the splendor of the returning day. And so—as nature forgot, her children forgot also. Busy

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

The Case of Jennie Brice

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"I never heard of one."

"Have you seen the body found at Sewickley?"

"Yes"—faintly.

"Can you identify it?"

"No, sir."

A flurry was caused during the afternoon by Timothy Senft. He testified to what I already knew—that between three and four on Monday morning, during the height of the flood, he had seen from his shanty-boat a small skiff caught in the current near the Ninth Street bridge. He had shouted encouragingly to the man in the boat, running out a way on the ice to make him hear. He had told him to row with the current, and to try to steer in toward shore. He had followed close to the river bank in his own boat. Below Sixth street the other boat was within rope-throwing distance. He had pulled it in, and had towed it well back out of the current. The man in the boat was the prisoner. Asked if the prisoner gave any explanation—yes, he said he couldn't sleep, and had thought to tire himself rowing. Had been caught in the current before he knew it. Saw nothing suspicious in or about the boat. As they passed the police patrol boat, prisoner had called to ask if there was much distress, and expressed regret when told there was.

Tim was excused. He had made a profounded impression. I would not have given a dollar for Mr. Ladley's chance with the jury at that time.

CHAPTER XIII.

The prosecution produced many witnesses during the next two days: Shanty-boat Tim's story withstood the most vigorous cross - examination. After him, Mr. Bronson from the theatre corroborated Miss Hope's story of Jennie Brice's attack of hysteria in the dressing-room, and told of taking her home that night.

He was a poor witness, nervous and halting. He weighed each word before he said it, and he made a general unfavorable impression. I thought he was holding something back. In view of what Mr. Pitman would have called the denouement, his attitude is easily explained. But I was puzzled then.

So far, the prosecution had touched but lightly on the possible motive for a crime—the woman. But on the third day, to my surprise a Mrs. Agnes Murray was called. It was the Mrs. Murray I had seen at the morgue.

I have lost the clipping of that day's trial, but I remember her testimony perfectly.

She was a widow living above a small millinery shop on Federal street, Allegheny. She had one daughter, Alice, who did stenography and typing as a means of livelihood. She had no office, and worked at home. Many of the small stores in the neighborhood employed her to send out their bills. There was a card at the street entrance bside the shop, and now and then strangers brought her work.

Early in December the prisoner had brought her the manuscript of a play to type, and from that time on he came frequently, sometimes every day, bringing a few sheets of manuscript at a time. Sometimes he came without any manuscript, and would sit and talk while he smoked a cigarette. They had thought him unmarried.

On Wednesday, February 28, Alice Murray had disappeared. She had taken some of her clothing—not all, and had left a note. The witness read the note aloud in a trembling voice:

"Dear Mother: When you get this I shall be married to Mr. Ladley. Don't worry. Will write again from N. Y. Lovingly,

"ALICE."

From that time until a week before, she had not heard from her daughter. Then she had a card, mailed from Madison Square Station, New York City. The card merely said:

"Am well and working. ALICE."

The defense was visibly shaken. They had not expected this, and I thought even Mr. Ladley, whose calm had continued unbroken, paled.

So far, all had gone well for the prosecution. They had proved a crime, as nearly as circumstantial evidence could prove a crime, and they had established a motive. But in the identification of the body, so far they had failed. The prosecution "rested," as they say, although they didn't rest much, on the afternoon of the third day.

The defense called, first of all, Eliza Shaeffer. She told of a woman answering the general description of Jennie Brice having spent two days at the Shaeffer farm at Horner. Being shown photographs of Jennie Brice, she said she thought it was the same woman, but was not certain. She told further of the woman leaving unexpectedly on Wednesday of that week for Thornville. On cross-examination, being shown the small photograph which Mr. Graves had shown me, she identified the woman in the group as being the woman in question. As the face was in shadow, knew it more by the dress and hat; she described the black and white dress and the hat with red trimming.

The defense then called me. I had to admit that the dress and hat as described were almost certainly the ones I had seen on the bed in Jennie Brice's room the day before she disappeared. I could not say definitely whether the woman in the photograph was Jennie Brice or not; under a magnifying-glass thought it might be.

Defense called Jonathan Alexander, a druggist who testified that on the night in question he had been roused at half past three by the prisoner, who had said his wife was ill, and had purchased a bottle of a proprietary remedy from him. His identification was absolute.

The defense called Jennie Brice's sister, and endeavored to prove that Jennie Brice had had no such scar. It was shown that she was on intimate terms with her family and would hardly have concealed an operation of any gravity from them.

The defense scored that day. They had shown that the prisoner had told the truth when he said he had gone to a pharmacy for medicine that night for his wife; and they had shown that a woman, answering the description of Jennie Brice, spent two days in a town called Horner, and had gone from there on Wednesday after the crime. And they had shown that this woman was attired as Jennie Brice had been.

That was the way things stood on the afternoon of the fourth day, when court adjourned.

Mr. Reynolds was at home when I got there. He had been very much subdued since the developments of that first day of the trial, sat mostly in his own room, and had twice brought me a bunch of jonquils as a peace-offering. He had the kettle boiling when I got home.

"You have had a number of visitors," he said. "Our young friend Howell has been here, and Mr. Holcombe has arrived and has a man in his room."

Mr. Holcombe came down a moment after, with his face beaming.

"I think we've got him, Mrs. Pitman," he said. "The jury won't even go out of the box."

But further than that he would not explain. He said he had a witness locked in his room, and he'd be glad of supper for him, as they'd both come a long ways. And he went out and bought some oysters and a bottle or two of beer. But as far as I know, he kept him locked up all that night in the second-story front room. I don't think the man knew he was a prisoner. I went in to turn down the bed, and he was sitting by the window, reading the evening paper's account of the trial—an elderly gentleman, rather professional-looking.

Mr. Holcombe slept on the upper landing of the hall that night, rolled in a blanket—not that I think his witness even thought of escaping, but the little man was taking no chances.

At eight o'clock that night the bell rang. It was Mr. Howell. I admitted him myself, and he followed me back to the dining-room. I had not seen him for several weeks, and the change in him startled me. He was dressed carefully, but his eyes were sunken in his head, and he looked as if he had not slept for days.

Mr. Reynolds had gone up-stairs, not finding me socially inclined.

"You haven't been sick, Mr. Howell, have you?" I asked.

"Oh, no, I'm well enough, I've been traveling about. Those infernal sleeping-cars—"

His voice trailed off, and I saw him looking at my mother's picture, with the jonquils beneath.

"That's curious!" he said, going closer. "It—it looks almost like Lida Harvey."

"My mother," I said simply.

"Have you seen her lately?'

"My mother?" I asked, startled.

"No, Lida."

"I saw her a few days ago."

"Here?"

"Yes. She came here Mr. Howell two weeks ago. She looks badly—as if she is worrying.'

"Not—about me.' he asked eagerly.

"Yes, about you. What possessed you to go away as you did? When my—bro—when her uncle accused you of something, you ran away, instead of facing things like a man."

"I was trying to find the one person who could clear me, Mrs. Pitman." He sat back, with his eyes closed; he looked ill enough to be in bed.

"And you succeeded?"

"No."

I thought perhaps he had not been eating and I offered him food, as I had once before. But he refused it, with the ghost of his boyish smile.

"I'm hungry, but it's not food I want. I want to see her,' he said.

I sat down across from him and tried to mend a table-cloth, but I could not sew. I kept seeing those two young things, each sick for a sight of the other, and, from wishing they could have a minute together, I got to planning it for them.

"Perhaps," I said finally, "if you want it very much—"

"Very much!"

"And if you will sit quiet, and stop tapping your fingers together until you drive me crazy, I might contrive it for you. For five minutes," I said. "Not a second longer."

He came right over and put his arms around me.

"Who are you, anyhow?" he said. "You who turn to the world the frozen mask of a Union Street boarding-house landlady, who are a gentlewoman by every instinct and training, and a girl at heart? Who are you?"

"I'll tell you what I am," I said. "I'm a romantic old fool, and you'd better let me do this quickly, before I change my mind.'

He freed me at that, but he followed to the telephone, and stood by while I got Lida. He was in a perfect frenzy of anxiety, turning red and white by turns, and in the middle of the conversation taking the receiver bodily from me and nolding to his own ear.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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ARKANSAS GOLD STRIKE IS FADED

Government Geologist Shatters With Pick, Shovel and Hard Facts.

Arkansas' gold strike has gone the way of a pleasant dream. A government geologist, caring nothing but for hard facts, did it with his pick, his hammer, his test tubes, his scales and various other useful but unpoetic apparatus. The upshot of his investigations is a cold-blooded report that the assays range from 6 cents to 52 cents a ton—too low a percentage to make gold mining in the state at all worth while. Fortunately, however, the state has so many profitable resources to fall back upon that no great or general disappointment except among the gold mine boomers are likely to follow.

Prospecting for the precious metals has been intermittently carried on for many years in Yell county and elsewhere in Arkansas, and last March reports were received by the United States geological survey that several rich prospects had been located. G. S. Rogers, a geologist of the survey, was immediately detailed to investigate these reports and, by taking reliable samples for assay, to determine the probable importance of the "strike." His report indicates that none of the prospects is of economic importance and that, while small pockets of ore may possibly be found in this region, there is little chance of developing a mine.

Prospecting was most active in the district south of Bluffton and Gravelly, two small towns on Fourche River, about 30 miles from the Rock Island Railroad. Several hundred claims were staked in this district, although on only about a dozen has any development work been attempted.

These prospects were visited by Mr. Rogers and, according to his report, most of them show no signs of mineralization, other than a little crystalline quartz and pyrite (fool's gold). Several of the prospects, however, are located on true veins that fill old fissures or faults by which gold-bearing solutions, if there were any, might have risen.

It was asserted that assays made of selected specimens showed from $2 to $152 a ton in gold. Seven of the most promising prospects were therefore sampled, great care being taken to gather a reliable average sample of what the prospector himself considered his best ore. Despite the high returns alleged, the gold shown by assay of these official samples, says Mr. Rogers, in no case exceeds 52 cents a ton, and in most of the samples it is 6 cents or less. No more than a trace of silver was found in any of the samples. The material as shown by these assays is far from being ore, although it probably represents fairly well the average run of the veins.

The rocks in this district are of the stratified or sedimentary class, being chiefly sandstone and shale of Carboniferous age, and are about twenty miles distant from any known outcrop of igneous rock. It is well recognized by geologists, says the report, that important deposits of gold, silver or copper are very uncommon in stratified rocks except where the rocks have been directly affected by igneous activity, and therefore it is not to be expected that ore in important quantity will be found anywhere in this region. At the same time there are geologic indications that dikes of igneous rock may underly the surface at no very great depth and that solutions carrying small amounts of gold may have emanated from these dikes and have ascended through the old fault fissures, depositing small pockets of ore at certain favorable points.

Thus, says the report in conclusion, there is a very well substantiated claim that a small amount of the ore from one of the prospects ran as high as $51 a ton in gold, although the official sample, taken entirely across the vein at a somewhat greater depth, showed only 6 cents to the ton. That it is vain to expect any important deposits as a result of the intrusion of such deep-seated dikes, even if their existence is granted, is shown by the fact that even where the igneous rocks reach the surface, some twenty miles to the south, there are no gold deposits of value.

THE FARMSTEAD

Control of Cabbage Worms.

Cabbage worms and cabbage aphis, or lice, are found in more or less destructive numbers wherever cabbage and other cruciferous crops, such as turnips, rutabagas, cauliflower, are grown. Some seasons they are much more destructive to these crops than others, owing to various causes, such as the weather conditions or the presence or absence of the various parasites and predaceous enemies, which sometimes keep them reduced to a minimum.

The green caterpillars or cabbage worms, found on cabbage and allied plants, are too well known to need any description. They develop into the common white or gray or orange butterflies with small dark spots on their wings. They are seen frequently during the summer flying about the garden and clover and alfalfa fields. The butterflies lay the eggs on the cabbage, which hatch into the caterpillars.

The state experiment station at Pullman advises that the best way of controlling these worms is to spray the plants before they are half grown with arsenate of lead (paste), 3 ounces; soap, one-half bar; water, 4 gallons. This spray should be applied whenever the worms become abundant enough to justify it. Usually an application about the first of July and another two or three weeks later will be sufficient for early cabbage. Late cabbage may require an additional applicatio later.

The cabbage aphis are also very well known to every gardener. They live over winter in the egg stage or as mature aphids on the old plants left in the garden during the winter. A great many generations are produced during the summer and fall, so that by late summer these plants only slightly infested in the spring may be seriously injured by these pests unless destroyed by their parasites or predaceous enemies. They are often kept in contral by the ladybird beetles and the larva of the Syrphus flies.

The best method for controlling the plant lice is to spray the plants with tobacco and soap mixture prepared as follows: Blackleaf-40, 2 tablespoonfuls; soap, one-half bar; water, 4 gallons. The soap is necessary in order to make the spray spread evenly and penetrate the mealy covering of the lice.

Inasmuch as both worms and aphis are nearly always present at the same time, it is often desirable to spray for both, and this can be done with a combined spray prepared as follows: Blackleaf-40, 2 tablespoonfuls; soap one-half bar; arsenate of lead, 4 ounces; water, 4 gallons.

Ash Contents of Feed.

In addition to the protein, corbohydrates and fats, usually considered the most important constituents of feeds, the mineral or ash is of great importance to animals.

Mineral matter is utilized in the animal for the formation of bones, and teeth, which consist largely of phosphates, carbonates, and chlorides of calcium and magnesium. The blood always contains iron and the saliva and gastric juices contain potassium.

Careful analyses of the bones of animals have shown that phosphorus pentoxide (P2 O5) and lime (Cao) exist in about the ratio of 1 to 1.5. Judging from this it is quite reasonable to expect that an animal's food should supply these ingredients in about this proportion to adequately serve for the nutrition of bones.

As a rule cereals contain a larger amount of phosphorus pentoxide than lime; alfalfa and clover, on the other hand, contain three to four and one-half times as much lime as phosphorus pentoxide. Bran, for example, is rich in ash and is often highly recommended as being well fitted for bone formation. As a matter of fact its ash contains about 10 times as much phosphorus pentoxide as lime and would not, therefore, be considered suitable for bone formation if considered from the above standpoint.

Where a great many varieties of feeds are fed to horses and cattle the ration is probably just about balanced with respect to the lime and phosphorus pentoxide content. If, on the other hand, one variety is consumed with the exclusion of the other it is quite likely that the animals would be healthier and better nourished as far as mineral matter is concerned if fed a mixture.—Idaho Ex. Station.

Alfalfa Growing.

The matter of alfalfa growing is now of widespread interest, and the success which is reported upon soils of great diversity should be an encouragement to make a trial, if only upon a small plot in order to experiment for future benefit. If good stands can be secured it means everything to the middle and eastern sections of the United States. Stock fed upon it keep in prime condition and need little or no grain. Also it is a permanent crop when yearly fertilized in the above named sections. We know of instances in California and New Mexico, where the same fields of alfalfa have been used for several generations.

In the matter of fertilization, we must remember that alfalfa draws its own nitrogen from the air, which it stores in noludes along its roots, but it is a heavy potash feeder. Chemical analysis has shown that nearly as much potash is required in its production as nitrogen, and nearly four times as much potash as phosphoric acid. This fact bears some relation possibly to the matter of luxuriant growth in the far west and southwest, where the soils are rich in potash in available form. We have not these conditions, but frequent experiments in many sections have given very satisfactory results with commercial fertilizers.

Some lands require a heavier application of minerals than others. The Indiana experiment station in circular No. 34—"How to Grow Alfalfa"—recommends 300 to 400 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing 8 to 10 per cent of each, phosphoric acid and potash. They also advise inoculation and liming.

Adulterated Grass Seed.

In 1913 tne department of agriculture collected on the open market, 1,021 samples of grass, clover and alfalfa seed and had them analyzed. One hundred and twenty-seven samples were found adulterated or misbranded. In accordance with the law, the names of the seedsmen by whom they were sold or offered for sale have been made public in a recent bulletin.

Of [illegible] samples of Kentucky blue grass seed obtained, 15, or less than 4 per cent were found to be either adulterated or misbranded, which shows an improvement and indicates that the crooked seedsmen are taking to the high grass. The redtop samples did not make such a good showing. Of the 583 samples collected, 112 were found lacking. Of these 110 contained timothy, one Kentucky blue grass and wood meadow grass, one Canada blue grass and meadow fescue. This publicity stunt will in time result in only pure seeds being placed upon the market, and it is the best way that has yet been devised to bring this about.

LIVE STOCK

Hog Yards and Fences.

The hog is a nuisance when allowed to run about the farm as he pleases. A pig is an easy animal to keep within bounds before it acquires the habit of getting out. But when it once gets into the habit of breaking out it is next to impossible to keep it in, hence, the necessity of good fences around the hog lots and pastures. In fact, the whole farm should be enclosed with fences that will turn hogs. Then the farmer can turn his animals anywhere, he can have better rotation of crops and pastures, and he will make more out of his hogs. One cannot have much peace of mind, if he is tormented all the time with them getting where he does not want them. They will soon ruin growing crops and do enough damage in other ways to more than pay for the fences necessary to keep them within bounds.

The kind of hog fence for this day and age is some style of woven wire. There are many kinds now on the market, nearly all of which are good, and each man must choose the style he likes best or the one that best meets his requirements. We want hog fence made of wire of good weight, however; without question, it pays to give a few cents more per rod for a heavy, substantial fence that will last longer before it is attacked by rust. The heights can be had to suit the requirements. A 26-inch fence will turn the pigs, but a fence that is to be put to general use must be higher than this, of course. Put the fence up in as substantial a manner as possible and it will last for a number of years.

Where a large herd is kept, there should be a number of yards so that pigs of one age and size may be kept by themselves, for pigs of all ages, sizes and sexes cannot be fed and managed properly when they all run together. The sows and their litters should also have yards by themselves, although two sows and their litters will usually get along together all right. The dry sows should have a yard so that they may be fed and managed properly. There should also be a yard for the pigs that are unthrifty or that have some contagious disease, entirely away from the other pigs. By planning to have the herd divided the animals will feed better, thrive better, be freer from lice and vermin and there will be less danger of the young pigs being hurt or cheated out of their fair share of the feed by the larger and stronger ones.

Paralysis in Hogs..

Partial or complete paralysis of the hind legs of hogs is seen so often in swine herds that a common cause has been suspected but not definitely determined.

Inbreeding, parisites, and an unbalanced ration, have each in turn been assigned as the probable cause of this particular form of paralysis, and now it is quite generally attributed to a lack of phosphate of lime. This salt in a form that can be appropriated may be deficient in the ration or not properly appropriated by the tissues of the body, or again, it may be because of a drain on the system for phosphates to nourish the growing fetus or the young after birth.

It is a well known fact that there is a deficiency of phosphate of lime in the bones and other tissue of pregnant animals and in those that are suckling their young. This is especially true of the sow. But this condition is not confined to pregnant animals. In one instance in a herd of 44 hogs, of both sexes and ages ranging from 10 months to 2 years, nearly all of them weer affected with partial or complete paralysis of the hind legs. The ration had been largely raw potatoes.

They appeared to suffer no pain, the appetite was quite normal. A balanced ration would probably have prevented this condition. The following treatment has been recommended and should be helpful in these cases: One tablespoonful of cod liver oil; 15 grains phosphate of lime and three drops of fluid extract of nux vomica mixed with the food twice a day.—George H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

HIT THE SPOT

Postum Knocked Out Coffee Ails.

There's a good deal of satisfaction and comfort in hitting upon the right thing to rid one of the varied and constant ailments caused by coffee drinking.

"Ever since I can remember," writes an Ind. woman, "my father has been a lover of his coffee, but the continued use of it so affected his stomach that he could scarcely eat at times.

Mother had coffee-headache and dizziness, and if I drank coffee for breakfast I would taste it all day and usually go to bed with a headache.

"One day father brought home a pkg. of Postum recommended by our grocer. Mother made it according to directions on the box, and it just "hit the spot." It has a dark, seal-brown color, changing to golden brown when cream is added, and a snappy taste similar to mild, high-grade coffee, and we found that its continued use speedily put an end to all our coffee ills.

"That was at least ten years ago, and Postum has, from that day to this, been a standing order of father's grocery bill.

"When I married, my husband was a great coffee drinker, altho he admitted that it hurt him. When I mentioned Postum he said he did not like the taste of it. I told him I could make it taste all right. He smiled, and said, try it. The result was a success; he won't have anything but Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water —no boiling. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Fly Repellant.

I will give the readers a recipe for making something to kill the flies off of live stock. I have been using it for 10 years and find it the best fly repellant I have ever seen. Its use will not cost more than a half a cent a day per animal and I will guarantee cattle will not have warbles or grubs. We milk from six to ten cows and in 10 years have never found a warble in our cattle, young or old.

Fish oil, 2 quarts; crude carbolic acid, 1 pint; oil of pennyroyal, 1½ ounces; oil of tar, 10 ounces; coal oil, 1 quart. This should make one gallon, and should not cost more than 70 cents per gallon. It can be rubbed on with a woolen cloth but a small sprayer is much better. As soon as the spray touches the flies they fall off dead and the others "git."

This stuff is not injurious to any kind of stock and in putting it on your horses that have harness on don't be particular, for the more you get on the harness the better, as it does not injure leather. The women folks can use it to spray the nests, roosts and walls in the chicken house to get rid of lice and mites. But do not spray potatoes with it as it will kill the bugs and potatoes, too. Use plenty on your live stock.—E. P. Roberts, Indiana.

THE GARDEN

Cutting Onions.

Rolling down onion tops for the purpose of stopping top growth and hastening the ripening is a fad of the home grower which the professional hardly ever practices. When the bottom or bulb develops and matures naturally and perfectly the top dwindles away, leaving the bulb sound and well finished, without any green core. Such an onion will keep, and you can pack it and ship it in any kind of dry package, crate, barrel, or even sack that your commission merchant will tell you is suitable and acceptable to that particular market. It will never do to pack and ship onions known as scallions, which have a large green core and thick neck, to market with good, well-finished bulbs. When an onion once takes a notion to produce that thick neck no amount of rolling down will make a nice, well-finished, and ripened onion of it.

Renewing the Strawberry Patch.

Sometimes under the matted row system of growing strawberries we keep the bed over, after the first fruiting season, for a second or even third year's fruiting. In that case, however, prompt action after the picking season is of the utmost importance and even indispensable. One of the best ways is to mow the patch with mowing machine or scythe, allow the foliage to become thoroughly dry, perhaps even put on an additional coat of straw or other mulch, and burn the whole patch over. Then run a smoothing harrow (spike teeth slanting backward) so thoroughly and often over the patch that the ground looks as bare as a floor. It does away with the weeds, and the strawberry plants will soon come up again and make another strong, healthy growth and a lot of young plants which are always the best for fruiting the following season. For another good way throw a light furrow over each row from each side with a shallow-running one-horse plow, thus covering the center of the matted rows, tearing up the ground between these rows, killing the weeds, and narrowing the matted rows to, say, a foot in width, afterward using the smoothest harrow thoroughly, as in the other case. The matted rows will widen out again, and the weeds during the remainder of the season are kept down in the open spaces between with comparative ease. This renewal system with us is of particular value for the late Gandy strawberry, and it may be for some other varieties. We sometimes get a better crop of Gandys on the same bed the second bearing season than the first.

In localities or under conditions where the individual strawberry plants make an unusually thrifty growth, one plant covering a space of perhaps two feet or more in diameter, hill culture may safely be practiced, and the plants may be allowed to stand 20 to 30 inches apart. For renewal, then, I would allow one runner from each two plants to take root midways between each two plants in the rows, and tear out the old plants afterward, and give clean cultivation with shallow-running tools, depending altogether on the new plants for fruiting the following season.—Farm and Fireside.

POULTRY

Places for Coops.

It is not a good idea to have the chicken coops placed carelessly, as much depends upon a good situation for them. It is relatively as important as the feeding and watering of the fowls. One main reason for the careful placing of the coop is for the welfare of the brood against the inroads of filth and lice. Coops that are out in the open, where the sun can strike them for several hours during the day, are much better placed than those that are continually in the shade. On the other hand the sheltered coop helps to keep off rain, but during wet spells it is hard on chickens. If out in the open and provided with strong covers there is little trouble from this source.

It is a pretty good plan to move once in a while coops that have stood too long in one place. Usually, though, the fowls don't care for this unless they are disturbed by night prowlers; but in so doing it leaves behind a great many mites which can be destroyed by burning trash over the site of the coop or by the application of strong lye suds. Then in the removal of the coop it is very little more trouble but a very good time to disinfect them before arrival at the new location. A dirty, disagreeable location becomes intolerable and such is the case when a coop remains in one place too long. Rats may burrow under a coop before such a thing has been suspected on account of the fixed site, and then surely comes a time when it will be expensive in a loss of young chickens. The best location is that which is free of a surrounding growth of weeds and is on ground well drained, or the coops may be placed on little foundations to elevate them enough to keep water from coming in from underneath. But don't get them too high, else they may blow over during a strong wind. If you think they may blow over after this treatment have them staked down.

Raising Poults.

Young turkeys are extremely delicate and are easily killed by careless treatment. When I first started raising turkeys I found that more than two-thirds perished, but after three years' experience I now lose less than one-third. First, the poults should have clean, dry quarters, with wood floors. They should be fed cornbread the first week, then gradually mix cracked corn with it. Fine grit and pure drinking water should be kept where they can get it at all times. It is well to put a little powdered charcoal in the water frequently. Never let them out while the dew is on, and feed them sparingly the first three feedings.—R. E. H., Ohio.

Raising Broilers.

The early chick is the most profitable, yet there is profit in the late chick, provided it is not too late.

There is an exceptionally large demand for lightweight roasters and broilers of from two to two and a half pounds. This furnishes splendid opportunity for those who wish to rear and market chicks without being obliged to house them. Hatched in May or June, they should easily weigh two or two and one-half pounds before October 1. If especially well fed, they should reach that weight still earlier. This is the most favorable time to hatch and raise chickens, as the parent stock has been out of doors long enough to acquire splendid health and remarkable vigor. Eggs, if sensibly set, should hatch almost perfectly and the chicks should live and thrive.

The equipment required is very small—a good sized box or a barrel, covered with waterproof paper, set in a dry sheltered place, may be used both to set the hen in and to house the brood, though the barrel is rather unsuitable for the brood after the chicks are weaned, especially if there are many of them.

Both hen and chicks should be allowed free range after the chicks are a few days old, to pick up a large share of their living, but in addition it is a good plan to feed them at night and to give them all they will eat as they will grow faster and will either be marketable at an earlier age or weigh more, and consequently bring more, at a given time. Chickens of this weight, will not, it is true, bring a fortune, but it must be remembered that they cost very little to rear. The fact that the earlier they are marketed, the better the price, should not be lost sight of. For this reason, it pays to feed them a little where there is not an opportunity to pick up abundance.—University Farm, St. Paul.

THE DAIRY

Butter Making.

The flavor and aroma of butter depend largely upon the ripening of the cream. This ripening or souring also improves the churnability of the cream and increases the keeping quality of the butter. Cream ripens best at around 60 to 70 degrees. A lower temperature is likely to produce bitter cream while higher temperatures are likely to produce foul flavors.

The easiest way to provide a starter is to save buttermilk over from one churning to the next and if the buttermilk is good, it is very satisfactory. However, if one is having trouble with poor flavors and difficult churning, a more satisfactory starter is provided by saving four or five bottles of clean milk, allowing them to sour naturally at 60 to 70 degrees until firmly coagulated. Then taste the contents of the bottles and use the one which has the best flavor as a mother starter. By adding this starter to a larger quantity of milk, enough may be made to sour any amount of cream. The starter should be added to the cream at the rate of three to ten per cent twelve hours before churning.

It is well to stir the cream frequently in order to insure even ripening and to prevent the curd from settling to the bottom and becoming lumpy. Do not add fresh water to the older cream. Let it cool first. Sweet cream should never be added to sour cream less than twelve hours before churning as it will not ripen with the older cream and will raise a large loss of butter fat in churning.

The proper churning temperature varies with the season, the character of the feed and the period of lactation and breed of cows though as a general rule, it should be around 60 degrees in summer and 56 degrees in winter. It should be held at these temperatures at least an hour before churning. If cream is too warm the butter will come soft and salvy, will have poor keeping quality and there will be a loss of fat in the buttermilk. If the cream is too cold, it will froth and stick to the churn.

Cream should be strained into the churn to remove any hardened curd. Never fill the churn more than one-third full as more will lessen the agitation. When color is used, it should be put in the churn before starting. Stop the churn when the granules have reached the size of wheat grains. If the butter is churned into balls buttermilk will be incorporated, and the product will deteriorate rapidly.

Draw off the buttermilk and add as much water as there was cream originally. This water should be of about the same temperature as the buttermilk, though if the butter is soft it may be cooler for the purpose of firming the butter. Revolve the churn a few times before removing the water. The purpose of the wash is to remove the buttermilk and thereby improve the keeping quality of the butter.

Salt flavors and helps to preserve the butter. Under ordinary circumstances, six-tenths of an ounce should be used to the pound. Work the butter well so as to distribute the salt evenly, to remove excess buttermilk and to give the butter a compact waxy body or texture. It may be worked in a bowl with a ladle or with one of the lever workers. Overworking causes it to have an oily or salvy texture and occasionly a fishy flavor. Underworking causes a leaky mottled butter of loose texture. Butter should be cool at the time of working.—New Mexico Ex. Station.

THE CHALLENGE CHURN, gets ALL the butter out; best by test; write to-day for our free booklet, "The Science of Butter Making" and illustrated catalogue; butter in minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MASO MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TO Victoria, Australia, about December 9, 1914. Special low steamship rates, free transportati over Victorian railways, cheap irrigated lan government assistance, perfect climate, fine ma kets. L. Staffan, 617 Stock Exchange Bldg Portland, Oregon.

THE ORCHARD

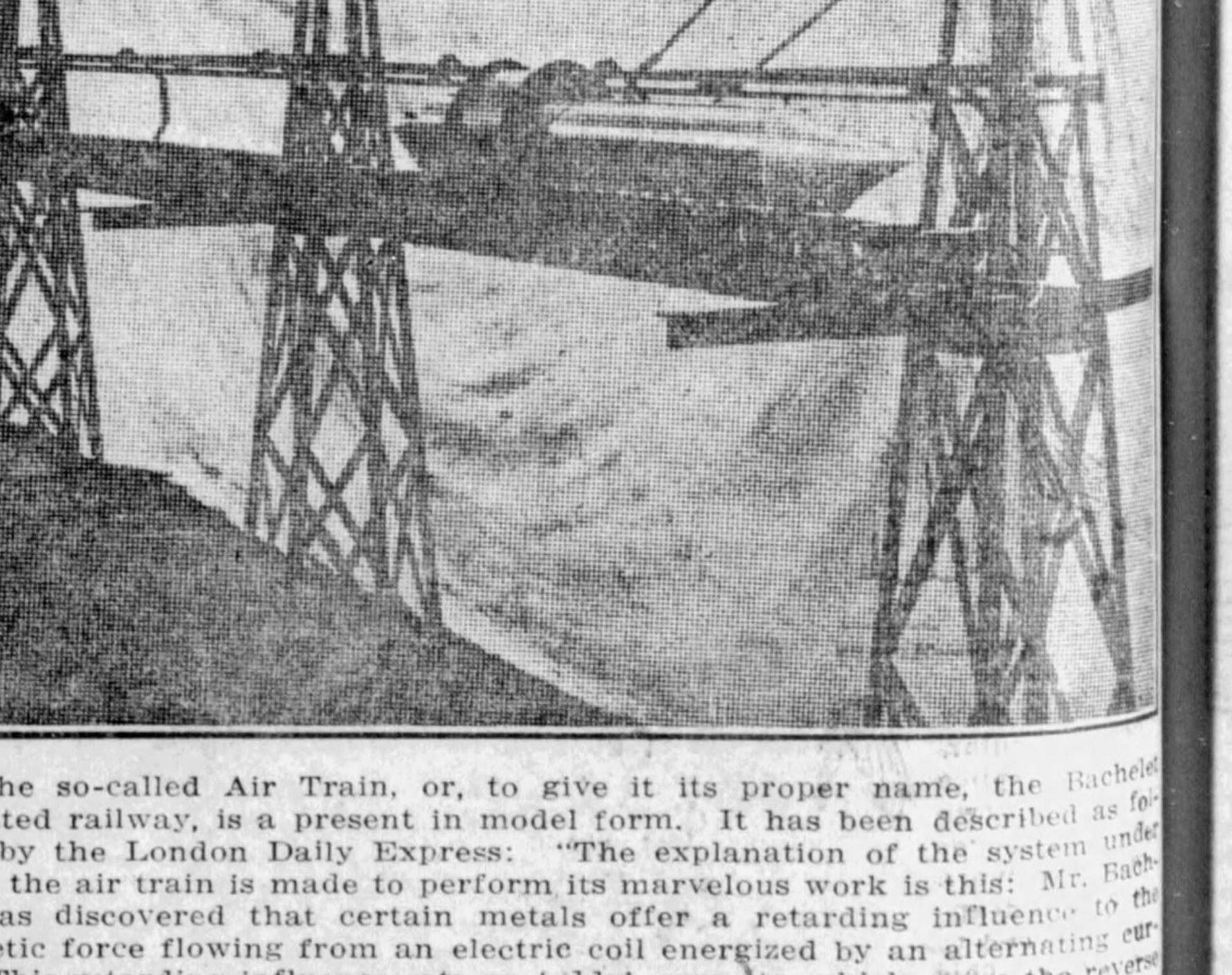
The Tent Caterpillars.

Orchards that are thoroughly sprayed with asenicals as a regular yearly program are seldom troubled by tent caterpillars. Where the insects are known to be abundant, it is always wise to inspect trees during the winter and cut out the egg masses and burn them. The egg clusters consist of several hundred eggs, laid as a ring or band around the branches. Where they have hatched and are numerous, it is often possible, in the early morning hours and late in the evening, by means of a ladder, to ascend the tree and gather the web into a gloved hand, crushing the whole nest of caterpillars with one squeeze. The same end can be accomplished by tying a rag around a pole and rotating it within the net to collect the web. It may then be plunged into a pail containing water with kerosene floating on top.

The forest tent caterpillar also frequents orchards. However, this species makes only a slight web against the side of the trunk or limb. When this species has collected on a branch if the limb is dealt a smart blow with a padded wooden mallet, the insects will suddenly loosen their hold and drop to the ground as if shot; by spreading a sheet beneath the tree to catch them, they may be swept up and dropped into a pail containing kerosene.

When the worms of either species are dislodged without being destroyed, trees liable to their attacks should be protected against their ascent by means of sticky bands. These sticky bands may consist of tar spread on burlap, or some of the proprietary tree compounds may be used. If attacked trees are thoroughly sprayed with arsenate of lead, 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water, most of the worms will be quickly destroyed.—H. A. Gossard, Ohio Experiment Station.

Will Travel 300 Miles an Hour



The so-called Air Train, or, to give it its proper name, the Bachelet Levitated railway, is a present in model form. It has been described as follows, by the London Daily Express: "The explanation of the system under which the air train is made to perform its marvelous work is this: Mr. Bachelet has discovered that certain metals offer a retarding influence to the magnetic force flowing from an electric coil energized by an alternating current. This retarding influence sets up 'eddy' currents, which cause the reverse of magnetic attraction—namely, magnetic repulsion. In other words, the effect of a magnetic coil on certain metals is to repel instead of to attract them. One of these metals is aluminum, and the effect of magnetic electricity on aluminum is the great factor in the working of the air train. The car, or cars, of the air train are long, narrow, and cigar-shaped. When they are stationary they rest on a track below which, at intervals of two feet, are electric coils arranged to deliver the magnetic lines of force against the resisting aluminum of the car. As soon as the electric influence is set in motion the coils, instead of attracting the car, push it away, with the result that the car is immediately raised and held suspended in the air clear of the track, the only connection between the car and the track being the brushes used for contact purposes. At intervals of 25 feet along the track are placed solenoids, or pulling-magnets, shaped like a tunnel. The car passes through these solenoids, which are automatically energized in succession, thus acting as a continual magnet to draw the train along." The inventor claims that his air train would travel at at least 300 miles an hour, and that the cost of running would be infinitesimally small compared with the cost of the railroads of today.

ERUPTION ON BABY ITCHED AND BURNED

Something Terrible. Whole Body Affected. Almost Impossible to Sleep. Disfigured Face. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Silverwood, Mich.—"My baby was about six months old when he first began to break out with little pimples on his head and face. Then they would run water and keep getting worse until his head was a regular sore eruption and water would run and stream from it and his face also. His whole body was affected. They were little white pimples which itched and burned something terrible. His clothing seemed to irritate him and it was almost impossible for him to sleep at night. They also disfigured him as they were on his face.

"We tried medicine but without success. The trouble must have lasted three or four weeks when I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I would bathe him with warm water as warm as he could stand and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Cuticura Ointment. The very first time that I did this it seemed to relieve him as he slept well and inside of two weeks he was completely healed. He is fifteen months old now and never has had any more trouble." (Signed) Mrs. L. White, Jan. 29, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap (25c.) and box of Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

In a high flight trial, a few days ago, at Friedrichshafen, the new naval Zeppelin XIII. reached a height of 10,250 feet.

T. R. AIMS HEAVY BLOW AT WILSON

Says Administration Will Forfeit Respect if Colombia Treaty Passes.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—If the Wilson administration puts through the treaty with Colombia providing for the payment of $25,000,000, declared Theodore Roosevelt in a statement last night, it will forfeit the respect of the people of the United States.

Col. Roosevelt's statement was drawn out by that of James T. Dubois, former minister to Colombia, who assailed the acts of the Roosevelt administration in connection with the Panama revolution.

"I have nothing to say about Mr. Dubois," the colonel said in his statement. "He was merely an instrument. Mr. Wilson is responsible for the payment of blackmail to Colombia. Whether he did it on his own initiative or at the instigation of Mr. Bryan is wholly unimportant."

"Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Bryan can answer my statement. The payment, if made, will be a naked payment of blackmail, and the mere proposal to make it is an outrage on honor and a heavy blow to the interests of the American people.

"There is small wonder that many hundreds of Americans in Mexico have been endeavoring to become British, German or French subjects in order to get some protection from some government.

"An administration that will conclude such a treaty as this treaty for the payment of blackmail to Colombia has forfeited the right to the respect of the people of the United States."

STATESMAN LAYS DOWN LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

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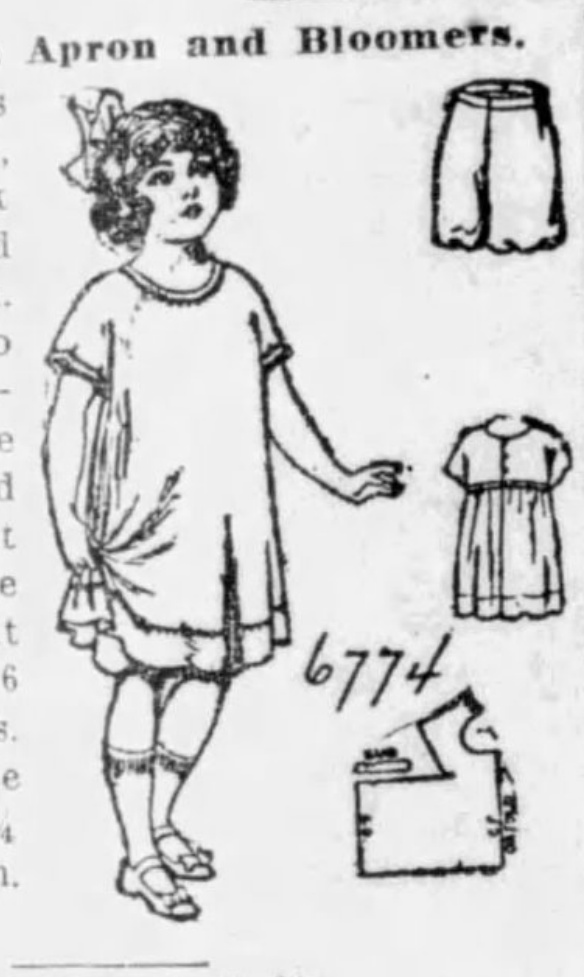
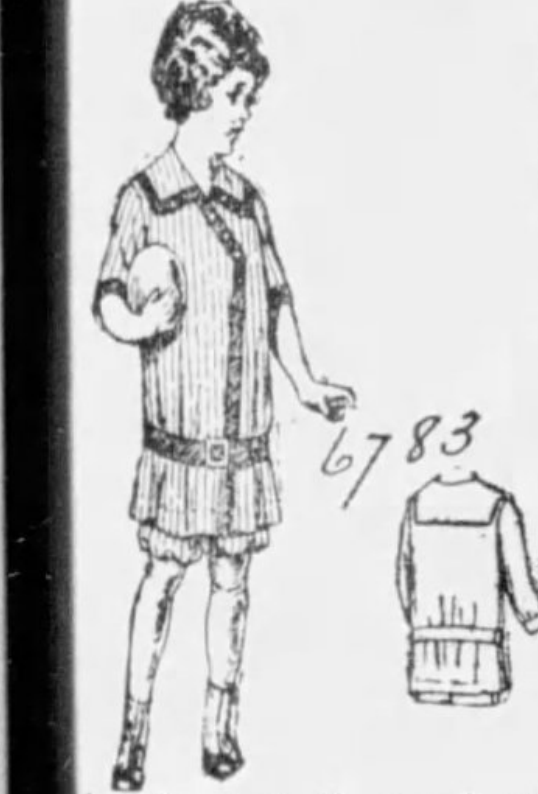
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6774—Child's Apron and Bloomers.



This apron is in one piece, with plain front and gathered sides and back. There are also bloomers buttoned to the underwaist and gathered at the knee. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 30 in. material.

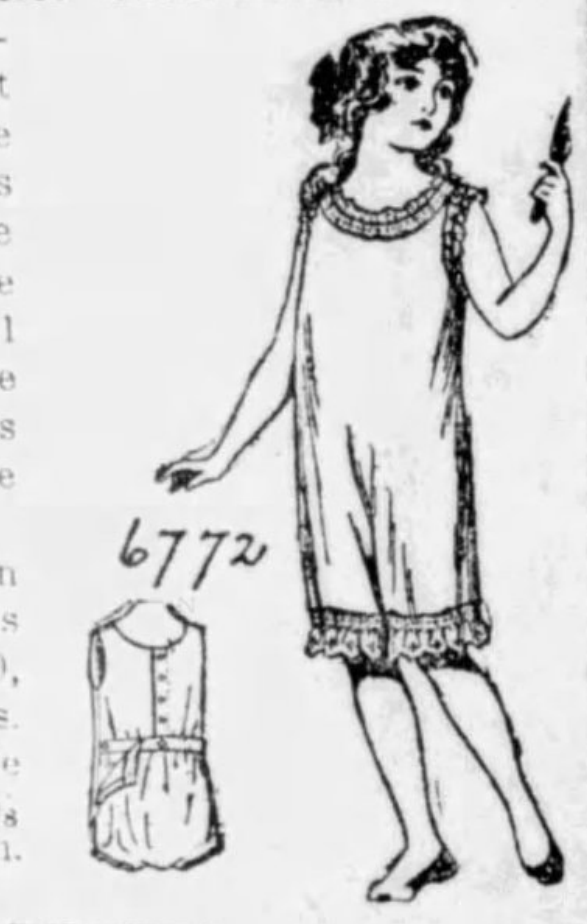
6783—Boys' Suit.



This plain coat opens at the side of the front and has an ornamental collar and long or short sleeves. Trousers with straight edge or gathered are joined to an underwaist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 36 in. material, with ⅝ yd. of 27 in. contrasting goods to trim and ¾ yard of 36-inch lining.

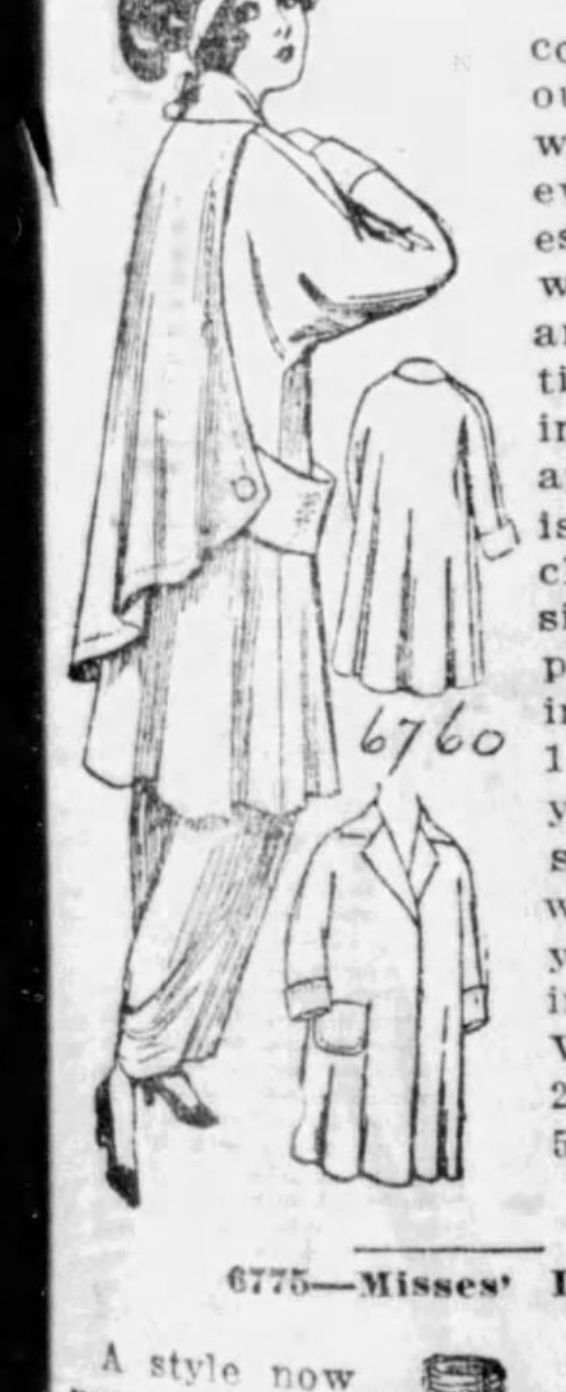
6772—Girls' Combination.



In this garment the front of the chemise and drawers is in one piece, but there is the usual seam down the back and across the belt at the waistline.

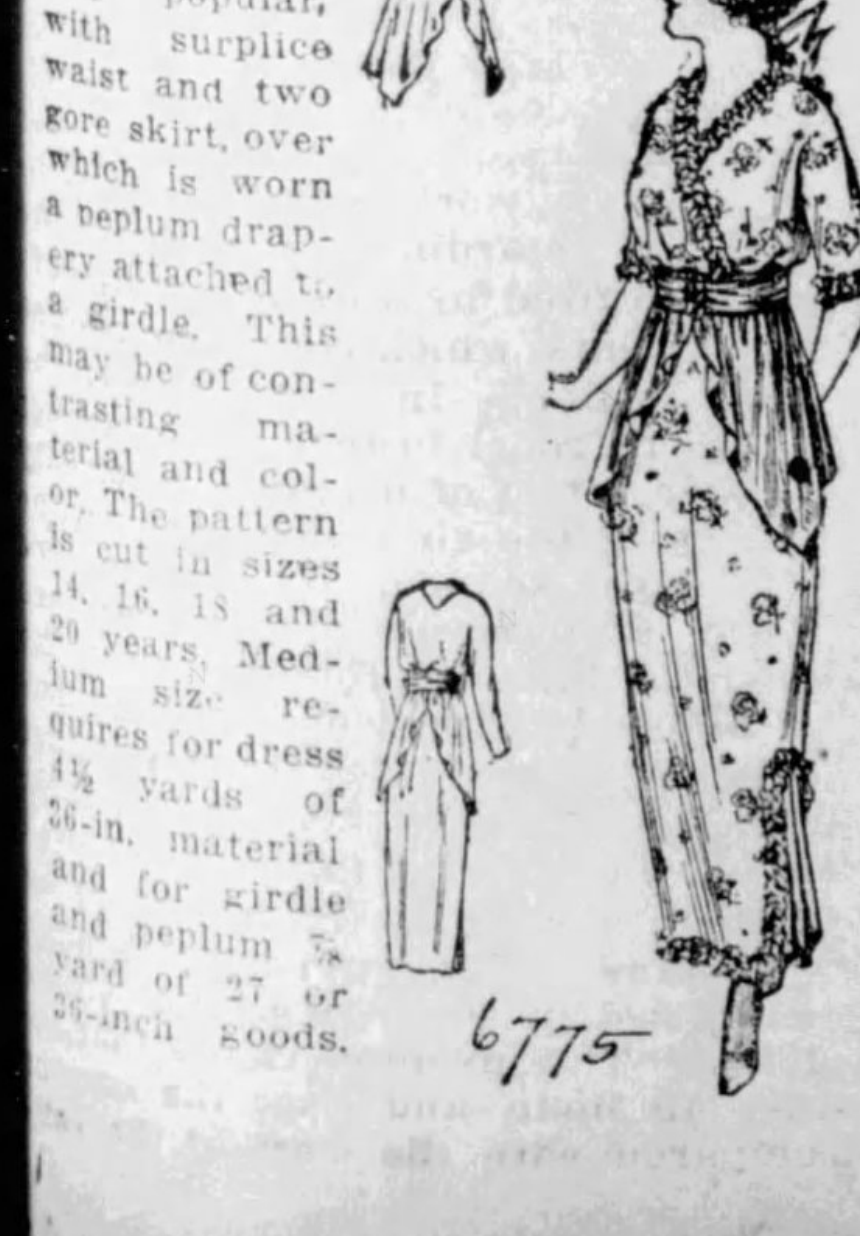
The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 36 in. material.

6760—Misses' Coat.



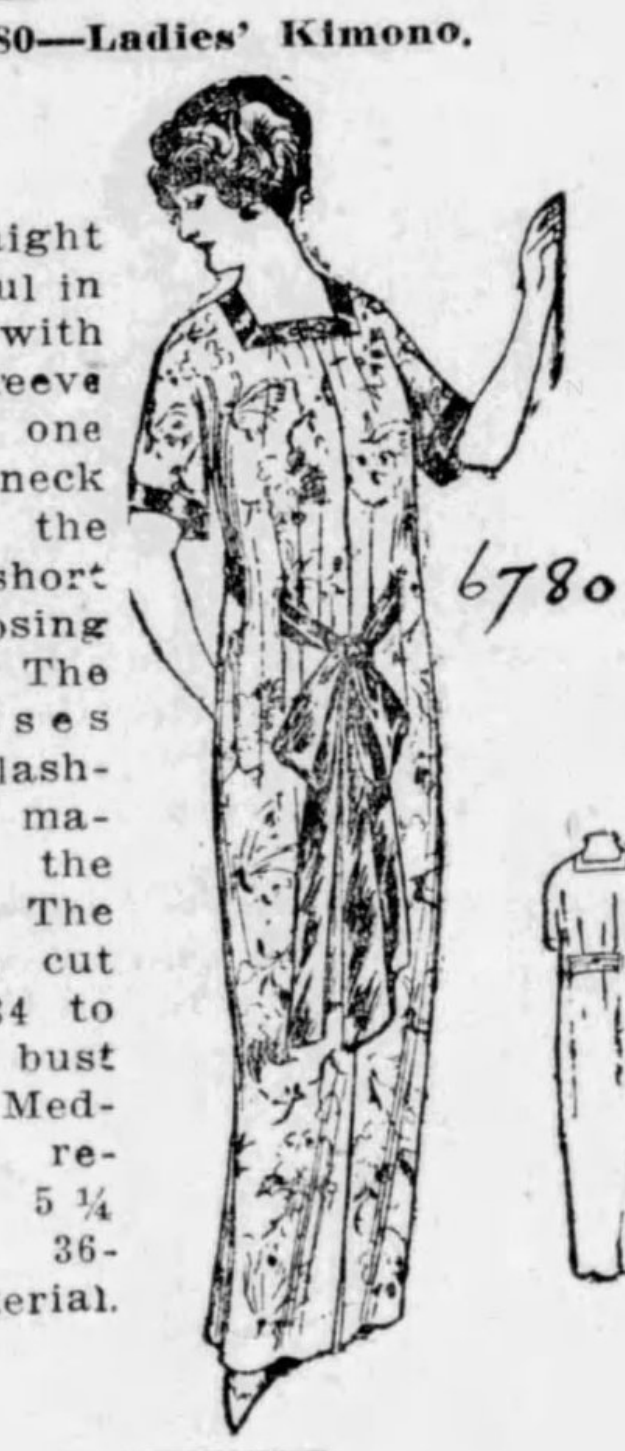
The coat is complete without the cape, which is, however, the newest idea in wraps. Body and sleeve sections are cut in one piece and the neck is open or closed, as desired. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires, with cape, 3½ yards of 54-inch material. Without cape, 2⅞ yards of 54-inch goods.

6775—Misses' Dress.



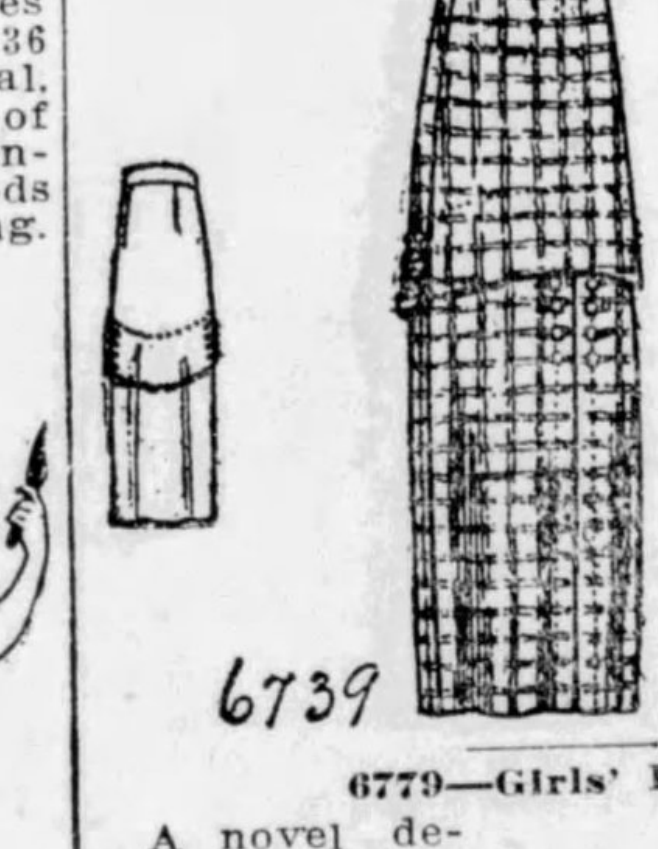
A style now very popular, with surplice waist and two gore skirt, over which is worn a peplum drapery attached to a girdle. This may be of contrasting material and color. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires for dress 4½ yards of 36-in. material and for girdle and peplum ⅞ yard of 27 or 36-inch goods.

6780—Ladies' Kimono.



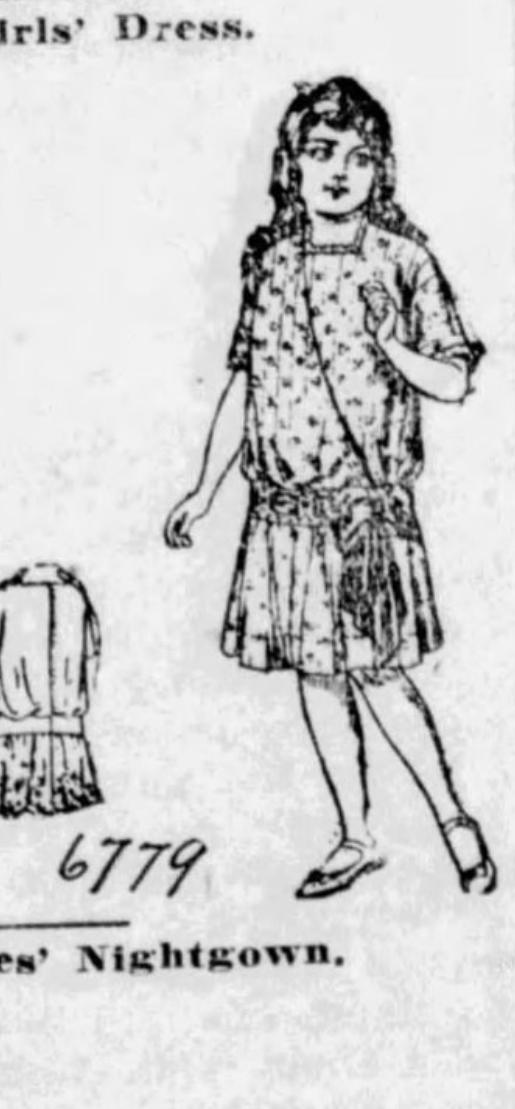
Very straight and graceful in effect, with body and sleeve section in one piece. The neck is open, the sleeves short and the closing in front. The sash passes through slashes in the material at the waistline. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6739—Ladies' Skirt.



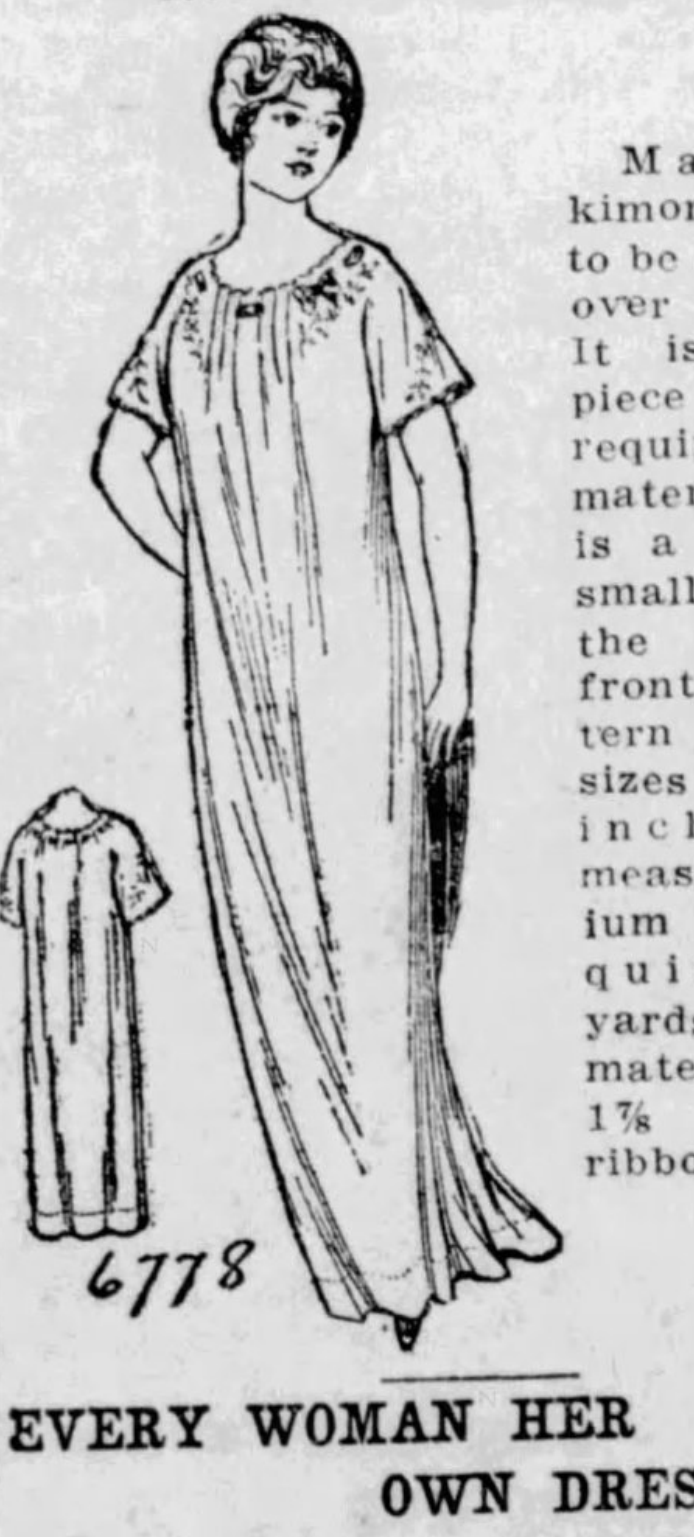
This is a two gore sectional skirt and is suitable for two materials or colors or for one. High or regulation waistline may be used in making. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 44-inch material.

6779—Girls' Dress.



A novel design showing a dress closed in the back, the front in one piece and the skirt made with straight lower edge. The neck is cut square and the sleeves are short. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires, as on figure, 2 yards of 30-inch material.

6778—Ladies' Nightgown.



Made in kimono style to be slipped on over the head It is a one-piece garment requiring wide material. There is a group of small tucks at the neck in front. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 45-material, with 1⅞ yards of ribbon.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

It has been computed that at the time of the arrival of Columbus there were 25,000,000 Indians in North and South America.

LOSES BIG FIGURE IN CHAMBERLAIN

England Bereaved in Death of Great Opponent of Gladstone.

London, July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain died here last night.

His death, which removes one of the most striking figures from British politics in the past generation, came as an entire surprise, as the condition of his health was not publicly known to be any worse than at any time in the last two or three years.

Mrs. Chamberlain, who never left her husband's side since he was stricken with paralysis seven years ago, and his son, Austen Chamberlain, were with Mr. Chamberlain when death occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night at his London residence. The event cast a gloom over the London season which was at its height.

His Last Appearance.

Mr. Chamberlain's last public appearance was at a garden party on the grounds of his Birmingham home on May 6, last, when, with his wife and son, he received several hundred constituents. Mr. Chamberlain was wheeled out on the lawn in a chair and appeared very emaciated and feeble when he lifted his hat to friends and neighbors in acknowledgement of their salutes.

Tariff reforms, which with imperialism, were the chief policies for which Joseph Chamberlain was spokesman, when enforced retirement through paralysis occurred, have suffered an almost complete eclipse, his son, Austen, being almost the only British statesman who advocates them on all occasions.

The cause of Mr. Chamberlain's death was officially announced today as heart failure. Although he had been gradually sinking since Tuesday, the members of the family had preferred that this condition should not become publicly known.

Pioneer of Tariff Reform.

The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain was the pioneer in Great Britain of tariff reform, and the great advocate of imperialism. For 38 years, with a brief interregnum, he represented Birmingham in parliament. In 1906 his career of stormy activities was ended by a stroke of paralysis. The blow fell when he was in the midst of a strenuous campaign for the establishment of a protective tariff with preference for the British colonies, and just before his constituents had celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his first election.

Unable to Work Longer.

Since that day the strong fighter had been an invalid, a pathetic onlooker at the political game, pictured always with his loyal wife, daughter of W. C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, who was President Cleveland's secretary of war, beside him. His chief consolations were the growing political prominence of his son, Austen Chamberlain, and the loyalty of his constituents. Birmingham would not dispose her leader, although he was no longer able to represent her upon the floor of the house of commons. In each election he was returned to his old seat, and appeared afterward in the house but once, where, amid respectful silence, he made his way to the speaker's desk on the arm of his son and took the oath of office. January 5, 1913, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to his constituents, resigning his seat, and saying:

"I cannot hope again to do my work in parliament, and I feel that our city and the constituency need the services of a younger man."

While his greatest claim to fame was his determined and brilliant advocacy for years of a protective policy for Great Britain, the citadel of free trade, he will also be remembered as the bitterest and most forceful opponent of Gladstone in that statesman's effort for home rule for Ireland; as one of the founders of the Liberal-Unionist party; and as the minister whose policy in South Africa involved his country in the greatest war it had experienced since the Crimean conflict, but blotted out the two Boer republics and made South Africa "all red."

From the day he left University College, London, to enter his father's screw factory at Birmingham, Joseph Chamberlain devoted his best energies to "the principle of constructive reform." It was in 1868, just 32 years after his birth in London, that he received his baptism of public life, as town councilor of Birmingham, later serving as mayor for successive terms. He gave his whole time to the cause of municipal reform, and what had been previously one of the worst governed cities in England, became a model for municipal reform.

In 1876 he entered paliament, being elected without opposition as a Liberal from Birmingham. In his early years in the commons he sat among the Home rule Liberals, with whose aspirations he was supposed to sympathize, but a few years later he emphatically disabused his associates in the house of any notion they may have had of his belief in separate government for Ireland.

In less than four years he was a cabinet minster, entering Gladstone's government in 1880 as president of the board of trade, and in less than a decade his hold on popular opinion was almost as great as Gladstone's.

After the general election of 1885 he became president of the local government board, but by the spring of 1886 his and Gladstone's relations on the latter's Irish policy had become so strained that he broke with the great premier, resigned his place in the cabinet and left the Liberal party, never to return to it.

He, Lord Hartington (afterwards the Duke of Devonshire), G. J. Goschen and others high in the Liberal party, who saw in Gladstone's home-rule proposals and propaganda a menace to the integrity of the empire, formed a new party to resist them. They called themselves Liberal Unionists and anti-home rule was, in the beginning, their main tenet. Lord Hartington was the first leader, but when he was elevated to the peerage, through the death of his father, Mr. Chamberlain was chosen the party's chief.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain had visited the United States, November, 1887, to February, 1888, as the head of the British representatives upon the American-British joint high commission which was to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the long standing fisheries dispute.

A treaty was signed but the United States senate refused to ratify it.

Marries Third Time.

Late in 1888 Mr. Chamberlain returned to the United States, this time to be married. Having been twice a widower he took as his third wife Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of William C. Endicott, President Cleveland's secretary of war.

The Birmingham man with the monocle and long, aquiline nose (both the delight of the English caricaturists); the keen head and the forceful tongue; the faultlessly fashionable attire topped off invariably with a white orchid in the coat lapel was always a commanding figure at Westminster.

AGENTS: $40 A WEEK

Startling new hosiery proposition—unheard of. Hosiery for men, women and children. Guaranteed for one year. Must wear 12 months or replaced free. Agents having wonderful success. H. W. Price sold 60 boxes in 12 hours. Mrs. Fields 109 pairs on one street. G. W. Noble made $35 in one day. Sworn proof. Sold only through agents. Not for sale in stores. A hosiery proposition that beats them all. Big money sure. A chance of a lifetime. Write quick for terms and samples.

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The moment that Resinol Ointment touches itching skin, the itching stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it successfully for more than eighteen years in even the severest cases of eczema, tetter, ringworm, rashes and other tormenting, unsightly skin eruptions. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment restores the skin to perfect health and comfort, quickly, easily and at little cost.

You need never hesitate to use Resinol. It contains absolutely nothing that could injure the tenderest skin—even of a tiny baby. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment (50c and $1.00), and Resinol Soap (25c.) For trial free, write to Dept. F., Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Avoid substitutes by calling for "Resinol" by name.

CONVICT PROVES POET OF MERIT

Serving an Eight - Year Term, He Writes Verses That Sell Readily.

Boston, July 6.—Confined behind the walls of the Charlestown state prison is a real poet, a man who has had verse printed in many of the leading publications of the country under the name of Viddin, but whose true identity has been kept from the world at large. This man is serving a term of from eight to ten years.

It may surprise many persons who have read his writings to know that this man, who puts such fine thoughts and tender emotions into words, is a prisoner in Charlestown, an outcast from society, serving time behind bars. Viddin is the name this man has been known by since the day he entered Charlestown prison. His right name is Dickinson, and he is said to have come from a good southern family. He is an expert penman, a good conversationalist and a close student of the best literature.

Viddin is a regular patron of the prison library. In his cell can be found some of the best works of Shakespeare, Burns and other well known writers. He is especially interested in Burns' lyrics, and a book of this author's works can usually be found on a table in his cell.

There are many would-be poets in this country, but Viddin is not in that class. He has made a success of his writings and publishers have paid for the use of them, although the true identity of the author has not been known. Viddin has sent many of his writings to a brother in Washington, D. C., who has disposed of them to publishers of magazines and newspapers. All the time this man has been writing for publication his true identity has been concealed and only as Viddin has the reading public known him.

Viddin was born to be a poet. In his school days he led his class in composition and took prizes for the best work done. He began writing for publication when a very young man, his first manuscript having been disposed of for him by Fannie Crosby, the well known hymn writer of Hartford, Conn. It is said that some verses that Viddin wrote years ago were set to music by Charles D. Blake, who at one time conducted a music store on Washington street.

Like many other talented men, Viddin got into trouble and finally found himself behind the bars at Charlestown. He is looking anxiously forward to the day of his release, as he has served five years in the prison and is eligible for parole in January.

Viddin has become afflicetd with tuberculosis. He was at the Rutland state institution for a year, after which he was returned to the prison. As he is in poor health, he has been given work to do about the prison yard, which has kept him out of doors a great deal. Viddin is a regular contributor to the Mentor, a monthly magazine printed by the inmates of the Charlestown prison. In one number his verse appears on the front page. He has written for every number of this magazine since he entered the prison.

Viddin describes his ideal of a woman in a poem he wrote entitled, To Josephine:

Yes, Josephine, fair Josephine,
Thou hast the manner of a queen;
The splendor of thy lovliness
Is rare, indeed, I must confess.

And yet, 'tis true, thy beauteous face,
Thy faultless form and matchless grace
Has not the power to stir my heart,
For well I know how proud thou art.

A plainer maiden, known to few,
Warm hearted, guileless, pure and true,
Hath charms that please this heart of mine
Far more than all those charms of thine

Thou art so haughty, vain and cold
And love so well the pomp of gold,
In silence thou dost pass me by;
And yet, thou are as poor as I.

'Tis thy belief I now repine,
Because I cannot call thee mine;
But I know, thou fickle, faithless maid,
I look for charms that never fade.

A faithful heart, a noble mind,
A spirit meek and ever kind
I prize above a beauteous face,
A faultless form and matchless grace.

Inspired to Write.

When thinking of his old home and boyhood days, Viddin was inspired to write this verse, entitled By the Silvery Tennessee:

In the silent hour of midnight;
  In the dreamy hour of eve;
When the sad winds, softly sighing,
  Make the lonely spirit grieve,
Fancy brings to mind a picture
  Of a home that's dear to me—
Just a little lowly cottage
  By the silvery Tennessee.

Just a little vine-clad cottage,
  Just a father, old and gray,
Who is thinking in the twilight
  Of the one who went away.
Just a mother who is wondering
  Where her wayward boy can be,
As she sits there, sadly dreaming,
  By the silvery Tennessee.

O! my heart is bowed with sorrow,
  And I'm tired of staying here,
Where I meet no one who loves me,
  And the days are always drear.
I am longing for the old folks
  And I know they long for me,
When they sit alone, a-dreaming
  By the silvery Tennessee.

To His Sweetheart.

Under the title, In the Golden Long Ago, Viddin writes about a dear one who has passed away:

When the Summer days were dying,
  And the first star of the night
O'er the far-off purple hilltops,
  Glittered in the fading light.
When the whippoorwills were calling,
  And the winds were sighing low,
How I loved to meet my sweetheart
  In the Golden Long Ago!

In my dreams I see her cottage
  Down the well-remembered lane,
And the candle lights at ev'ning
  Gleaming through the window pane
O, how oft in days departed,
  When my heart was free from care,
Came the thought of future gladness,
  While we sat together there.

What a joy it was to wander
  In the quiet eventide,
When the fields were sweet with clover
  And my love was by my side.
Then I told the old, old story
  In a soft and tender tone,
To the bright and beauteous maiden,
  Who was mine, and mine alone.

Flow'rs have bloomed and flow'rs have faded
  Many years upon her grave;
But with joy I still remember
  All the loving smiles she gave
When the Sun has sought his chamber,
  And the shadows deeper grow,
Oft I dream of one who loved me
  In the Golden Long Ago.

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In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof. —Advertisement.

About one-third of the textile goods made in France is the product of female labor.

These Costly Tires
Now Undersell Nearly Every Make

The tables are turned. Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires—once the costly tires—now sell below most others. There are 16 makes sold at higher prices—up to one-half higher.

Now these tires which rule Tiredom—the leading tires of the world—save you on first cost as well as on last cost. It is more important than ever to get them.

Reasons for Cost

No-Rim-Cut tires for a long time cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. That was due to four great features—costly features—found in no other tire.

They ended rim-cutting by a method we control. It has saved tire users millions.

They saved blow-outs—all the blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. They did this through our "On-Air" cure—an extra process which costs us $1,500 per day.

They reduced loose tread danger by 60 per cent through a patent method.

Our All-Weather tread gave to users a tough, double-thick anti-skid. A flat tread, as smooth as a plain tread, but grasping wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips.

No other tire at any price has ever offered these four features.

Reasons for Price

The reasons for present Goodyear prices are just these:

New factories, new equipment, new machinery, new efficiency. A multiplied output, now the largest in the world. It has cut overhead cost 24 per cent and labor cost 25 per cent.

A modest profit. Last year our profit averaged only 6½ per cent.

No-Rim-Cut tires at present prices are even better than they were at high prices. They excel other tires just as far, and in just as many ways.

Up to now men bought these tires because of their hidden economies. They bought millions of them because of their known mileage records.

Now you have in addition this visible economy—this saving which comes at the start. You have a price from $5 to $15 lower than many other tires.

Any dealer will supply you Goodyear tires at Goodyear prices. If he is out, he will get them from our nearest branch.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Toronto, Canada — Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
London, England — DEALERS EVERYWHERE
Mexico City, Mexico — Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber
(1631)

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

life went on as it had before the darkness and the fright.

But to Tarzan a dawning light had come to explain the mystery of clothes. How snug he would have been beneath the heavy coat of Sabor, the tiger! And so was added a further incentive to the adventure.

For several months the tribe hovered near the beach where stood Tarzan's cabin, and his studies took up the greater portion of his time, but always when journeying through the forest he kept his rope in readiness, and many were the smaller animals that fell into the snare of the quick thrown noose.

Once it fell about the short neck of Horta, the boar, and his mad lunge for freedom toppled Tarzan from the overhanging limbs where he had lain in wait and from whence he had launched his sinuous coil.

The mighty tusker turned at the sound of his falling body, and seeing only the easy prey of a young ape, he lowered his head and charged madly at the surprised youth.

Tarzan, happily, was uninjured by the fall, alighting catlike upon all fours far outspread to take up the shock. He was on his fet in an instant, and had gained the safety of a low limb as Horta, the boar, rushed futilely beneath.

Thus it was that Tarzan learned by experience the limitations as well as the possibilities of his strange weapon. He lost a long rope on this occasion, but he knew that had it been Sabor, the tiger, who had thus dragged him from his perch, the outcome might have been very different, for he would have lost his life, doubtless, into the bargain.

It took him many days to braid a new rope, but when, finally, it was done, he went forth purposely to hunt, and lie in wait among the dense foliage of a great branch right above a well-beaten trail that led to water.

Several small animals passed unharmed beneath him. He did not want such insignificant game. It would take a strong animal to test the efficacy of his new scheme.

At last came he whom Tarzan sought, with lithe sinews rolling beneath shimmering hide; fat and glossy came Sabor, the tiger.

His great padded feet fell soft and noiseless on the narrow trail. His head was high in ever alert atention; his long tail moved slowly in sinuous and graceful undulations.

Nearer and nearer he came to where Tarzan of the apes crouched upon his limb, the coils of his long rope ready in his hand.

Like a thing of bronze, motionless as death, sat Tarzan. Sabor, the tiger, passed beneath. One stride beyond he took—a second, a third, and then the silent coil shot out above him.

For an instant the spreading noose hung above his head like a great snake, and then, as he looked upward to detect the origin of the swishing sound of the rope, it settled about his neck. With a quick jerk Tarzan snapped the noose tight about the snowy throat, and then he dropped the rope and clung to his support with both hands.

Sabor, the tiger, was trapped.

With a bound the startled beast turned into the jungle, but Tarzan was not to lose another rope through the same cause as the first. He had learned from experience.

Sabor, the tiger, had taken but half his second bound when he felt the rope tighten about his neck. His body turned completely over in the air, and he fell with a heavy crash upon his back. Tarzan had fastened the end of the rope securely to the trunk of the great tree on which he sat.

Thus far his plan had worked to perfection, but when he grasped the rope, bracing himself behind a crotch of two mighty branches, he found that dragging the mighty, struggling, clawing, biting, screaming mass of iron-muscled fury up to the tree and hanging him was a very different proposition.

The weight of old Sabor was immense, and when he braced his huge paws nothing less than Tantor, the elephant himself, could have budged him.

The tiger was now back in the path where he could see the author of the indignity which had been placed upon him. Screaming with rage he sudenly charged, leaping high into the air, but when his huge body struck the limb on which Tarzan had been, the boy was no longer there.

Instead he perched lightly upon a smaller branch 20 feet above the raging captive. For a moment Sabor hung himself across the branch, while Tarzan mocked and hurled twigs and branches at his unprotected face.

Presently the beast dropped to the earth again, and Tarzan came quickly to seize the rope, but Sabor had now found that it was only a slender cord that held him, and grasping it in his huge jaws, severed it before Tarzan could tighten the strangling noose a second time.

Tarzan was much hurt. His well-laid plan had come to naught. He sat there screaming at the roaring creature beneath him and making mocking grimaces.

Sabor paced back and forth beneath the tree for hours. Four times he crouched and sprang at the dancing sprite above him, but he might as well have clutched at the illusive wind that murmured through the tree-tops.

At last Tarzan tired of the sport, and with a parting roar of challenge and a well-aimed ripe fruit that spread soft and sticky over the snarling face of his enemy, he swung rapidly through the trees, a hundred feet above the ground, and in a short time was among the members of his tribe.

Here he recounted the details of his adventure, with swelling chest and such considerable swagger that he quite impressed even his bitterest enemies, while Kala fairly danced for joy and pride.

CHAPTER IX.

Man and Man.

Tarzan of the apes lived on in his wild, jungle existence with little change for several years, only that he grew stronger and wiser, and learned from his books more and more of the strange worlds which lay somewhere outside his primeval forest.

To him life was never monotonous or stale. There was always Pisah, the fish, to be caught in the sterams and the lakes, and Sabor, the tiger, with his ferocious cousins to keep one ever on the alert and give zest to every instant that one spent upon the ground.

Often they hunted him, and more often he hunted them, but though they never quite reached him with their cruel claws, yet there were times when one could scarce have passed a thick leaf between their talons and his smooth hide.

Quick was Sabor, the tiger, and quick were Numa and Sheeta, his cousins, but Tarzan of the apes was lightning.

With Tantor, the elephant, he made friends. On many moonlight nights Tarzan and the elephant walked together, and where the way was clear Tarzan rode, perched high upon Tantor's mighty back.

All else of the jungle were his enemies, except his own tribe, among whom he now had many friends.

Many days during these years he spent in the cabin of his father, where still lay, untouched, the bones of his parents and the little skeleton of Kala's baby. At eighteen he read fluently and understood nearly all he read.

Also could he write, with printed letters, rapidly and plainly, but script he had not mastered, for, though there were several copy-books among his treasures, there was so little written English in the cabin that he saw no use for bothering with this other form of writing, though he could read it laboriously.

Thus, at eighteen, we find him, an English lordling, who could speak no English, yet who could read and write his native language. Never had he seen a human being other than himself, for the little area traveled by his tribe was watered by no great river to bring down the savage natives of the interior.

High hills shut it off on three sides, the ocean on the fourth. It was alive with lions, and tigers, and leopards, and poisonous snakes. Its untouched mazes of matted jungle had as yet invited no hardy pioneer from among the humans beyond its frontier.

But as Tarzan of the apes sat one day in the cabin of his father, delving into the mysteries of a new book, the ancient security of his jungle was broken forever.

At the far eastern confine a strange cavalcade strung, in single file, over the brow of a low hill.

In advance were fifty black warriors armed with slender wooden spears with ends hard baked over slow fires, and long bows and poisoned arrows. On their backs were oval shields, in their noses hung rings, while from the kinky wool of their heads protruded tufts of gay feathers.

Across their foreheads were tattooed three parallel lines of color, and on each breast three concentric circles. Their yellow teeth were filed to sharp points, and their great protruding lips added still further to the brutishness of their appearance.

Following them were several hundred women and children, the former bearing upon their heads great burdens of cooking-pots, household utensils, and ivory. In the rear were a hundred warriors, similar in all respects to the advance guard.

That they more greatly feared an attack from the rear than whatever unknown enemies might lurk ahead was evidenced by the formation of the column; and such was the fact, for they were fleeing from the white man's soldiers who had so harassed them for rubber and ivory that they had turned upon their conquerors one day and massacred a white officer and a small detachments of his black troops.

For many days they had gorged themselves on meat, but eventually a stronger body of troops had come and fallen upon their village by night to revenge the death of their comrades. That night the black soldiers of the white man had had meat a plenty, and this little remnant of a once powerful tribe had slunk off into the gloomy jungle toward the unknown and freedom.

But what meant freedom and the pursuit of happiness to these savage blacks meant consternation and death to many of the wild denizens of their new home.

For three days the little cavalcade marched slowly through the heart of this unknown and untracked forest, until finally, early in the fourth day, they came upon a little spot, near the banks of a small river, which semed less thickly overgrown than any ground they had encountered before.

Here they set to work to build a new village, and in a month a great clearing had been made huts and palisades erected, plantains, yams, and maize planted, and they had taken up their old life in their new home. Here there were no white men, no soldiers, nor any rubber or ivory to be gathered for thankless task-masters.

To Be Continued.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Anyway, Mount Lassen doesn't smoke cigarettes.

"Girls Save Wheat Crop," says a headline. Votes for women!

Somebody proposes Baby's Day. Just as if every day isn't baby's day.

One authority says there will be red-headed girls always. A joy forever.

"The Black Sea isn't black." That's nothing; the blue Danube is yellow.

The doctors can't make Colonel Roosevelt believe he doesn't feel bully.

Many men who drink, more or less, soon get into the habit of drinking more.

The millennium will never come until growers quit pulling cantaloupes too soon.

A-B-C mediators have not been making much of a record as old settlers.

After the women have gained political emancipation, will they throw off Fashion's yoke?

Democrats have decided to remain in session and put the fatal straw on the camel's back.

Dr. Kelley, health commissioner of Washington, has shown that it doesn't pay to keep a rat.

Merion, Pa., has five kinds of mosquitoes. But we suppose they all work on the same system.

'Twasn't sweet of those woman suffragists to ask the President questions he didn't want to answer.

When there are not enough cherries for the man and the robin, the man should reduce his consumption.

Some of the London militants, before they go on a hunger strike, appease their appetites by biting policemen.

This is the season when a man can't be too careful. He is in danger at any time of being dragged into politics.

President Wilson's gigantic tidal wave of prosperity will meet with widespread popularity when it comes.

When Sylvia Pankhurst sighs we suppose it ought to be attributed to the hunger striker's gone feeling, not love.

A Deloware man killed a blacksnake with sleighbells in its stomach. The horse and sleigh have not been found.

Villa says he would not harm a hair of Carranza's head, but he doesn't declare himself on the subject of whiskers.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says "what women need above all else is common sense." And that's something they can't get in Paris.

A woman may not be able to write poetry, but she helps to make life a grand, sweet song every time she cans a bushel of cherries.

It is a fair guess that the average housewife would rather feel secure against little red ants in the pantry than have the ballot.

There are men who have to go around to the booze emporium every morning to ask the bartender what they did the night before.

One congressman proposes submitting the Peary-Cook controversy to Secretary Daniels. Another way to settle it would be to match pennies.

The New York zoo is to have a gorilla that smiles and looks pleasant, whether it feels like it or not. Just like a woman away from home.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox does not subscribe to the theory that there is no fool like an old fool. Well, we all change our opinions as the years go by.

What has become of the old-fashioned gallinipper that used to lead an army of mosquitoes on the campaign for blood, as the bell-wether leadeth a flock of sheep.

When woman gets the ballot it is a safe bet that she'll want to know something about the man whose petition she is asked to sign, including the color of his eyes.

> An administration that will conclude such a treaty as this treaty for the payment of blackmail to Colombia has forfeited the right to the respect of the people of the United States.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Who said the Colonel had lost his punch?

Many of the mean things a person hears stick in his memory like a burr to a sheep's back, while the decent things slip away from him. Old Human Nature didn't thrust goodness upon people; it is something that must be acquired.

JUNE WATCH AWARD

The Blade's premium watch for the month of June goes to a live-wire worker in North Carolina. His list contained 164 names.

LOW TARIFF AND HIGH COST OF LIVING

The Democratic promise of a reduction in the cost of the necessaries of living, by means of the obliteration of the protective tariff, has proved as hollow as the bang of a drum.

Ships from England, ships from France, ships from Germany, hundreds of ships from every quarter of the globe that produces manufactures and foods, have been bringing foreign-made goods to our shores. The importation of duty-free wares has risen every month by mighty jumps since the Democratic tariff went into effect, the importation of reduced duty goods by jumps scarcely less mighty. The government figures show an enormous increase in importations—tools and textiles from England, silks and fine linens from France, corn from the Argentines, beef from the Argentines and from Brazil and Uruguay. You might think that the shipping on salt water had dropped all other labors and consecrated itself to the mission of landing the products of Europe, South America and Asia upon the wharves of American ports.

Yet, can you point to a real, definite reduction in the costs of living? Is there any appreciable lowering in the prices of the things you put upon your table? Do you save a nickel from wages because of the lower cost of wearing apparel that has come in through the hole in the tariff fence? Is your wife happier because of lower grocery bills, delighted over the lower prices of clothes for the children, excited over the prospect of the swift payment of the last installment on the Home because the Democrats—true to their promise—have slashed the "innards" out of Old High-Cost-of-Living?

You know, we all know—Democratic free-trade theorists and every-one else—that the major and minor operations upon the protective tariff have had no influence at all toward soothing the pain of high prices. Whatsoever lightening of the burden of the costs of living have come about—and that lightening has been so slight as hardly to be noted—is due to the weakening of demand consequent upon the slowing of industry by the new tariff law.

The Democratic tariff has closed factories, put inland water shipping out of commission, turned railroad yards into storage places for idle freight cars and provided thousands of workmen with the choice of idleness or hunting the means to take them to the western wheat fields.

And—in exchange for these difficulties—the Democratic tariff has not made living one whit cheaper.

The Democratic experiment, frightfully costly though it has been, may yet be reckoned of some value. It has shown that the tariff has not been responsible for burdensome living. It has shown that the promise of reducing the cost of the necessaries of life was as worthless as the promise of dividends upon any rich-quick scheme you could name.

It is inevitable that the tariff will have to be revised once more. The Payne-Aldrich pattern has been thrown upon the dump-heap. The Underwood pattern is an exploded theory. The new pattern will have to be non-partisan, non-sectional, a protection of industry and high standards of living without exactions or extortions or "jokers" upon which trusts can be builded.

TRIMMING

The President answered the delegation of women suffragists with many compliments and fine words. He declined, however, to answer the questions fired at him by the individual delegates and, declaring it was not proper for him to submit to cross-examination, he withdrew in his most dignified manner. The women were to understand that they had offended.

The suffragists then sought a meeting with the house committee which has in hand the framing of rules for bringing the woman suffrage and the prohibition questions before congress. The visitors were informed that the committee meeting, called for Wednesday, had been postponed until August 1. The understanding is that there will be no meeting on August 1 or any other day.

This sort of dealing with uncomfortable questions goes by various names—"diplomacy," "clever politics," "good politics," "artful dodging," for examples. It seems to be indispensable to our scheme of things. Yet—probably because of a constitutional and ineradicable optimism—we believe the country will some day have governmental officers who will consider it unmanly to sidestep an issue. The officers of that altruistic future, if they are aware that taking sides either one way or another will prove distressing or disturbing, will yet despise to climb upon the fence. Skillful trimming will not be considered clever and admirable in that day.

Perhaps we are too optimistic.

TRUSTS FIND AN ALLY

Colonel Roosevelt, in his speech at Pittsburg, put his finger upon the most fatal weakness which has developed in the Democratic tariff structure. "In businesses in which any of the big trusts were concerned," he said, "it was the small competitors of the trusts who were injured and in many cases ruined."

The complaints about the industrial depression have not come from the Big Fellows. They are the ones who more than all others can afford to grin and bear an industrial depression. With huge surpluses in their treasure chests, plentifully supplied with private funds, amply protected in the matter of credit, they can close their mills, draw their fires, put up signs "No Labor Needed," and go yachting and golfing without one uneasy or disturbing thought. Or, if restless in idleness, they can take their capital abroad and take advantage of the profitable combination of cheap foreign labor and American low tariff. Many have already done so — notably the beef trust, the harvester trust and the steel trust.

But the story is far different in the case of the trust competitors. They are, at best, more to be distinguished for independence of character than for independent means. Their properties, as a rule, have to run in order to endure at all. They are more subject to the chill winds of dull times, more subject to the paralysis of withheld credit. The tariff that merely closes the gates of the Big Fellows' plants threatens to close out the Small Fellows' business altogether.

President Wilson and his supporters, Colonel Roosevelt said, "asserted that their methods of tariff reduction would * * * solve the trust problem, because, as they said, the trusts were creatures of the tariff. * * * The promises have not been kept. Their performance has brought distress upon the nation."

The continuance of the slump in industry is bound to leave the trusts amazingly better off than ever they were — the Democratic tariff having slain their most relentless competitors.

FOR AMERICAN GARDENS

The experiment station of the University of Illinois asks its farmer friends to vote "I Will" on the following propositions:

"Plant bushes and vines against the foundations of my house.

"Make a good, permanent lawn, not a cheap weed patch, and keep the center open, not scatter plants over it.

"Have shrubbery instead of artificial hedges, or temporary flower-beds in the middle of the lawn.

"Plant chiefly long-lived native material, not short-lived quick growers, or foreign artificial varieties.

"Make a practical flower-garden, e. g., a cut-flower, bird, children's, wild, winter, or tree garden, instead of copying something eastern, English or Italian.

"Restore and preserve the local color, instead of destroying every shrub within a mile."

The American farmer has been too busy to take time to look at the scenery or to cultivate a taste for flowers and shrubbery. But he is now sparing a little time from the fields to make his home a more pleasant place in which to live. The important thing for him now is that, in doing his "improving," he does not make his place look ridiculous, or artificial, or showy, but makes a part of the natural scene.

THE $25,000,000 APOLOGY

Colonel Roosevelt is right. If the United States did Colombia a terrible wrong by recognizing the seceding Panama and contracting with the new republic for the big canal, it is ridiculous and trifling to give Colombia $25,000,000. The only decent and righteous thing to do, assuming the United States to be the injuring party, would be to turn the entire canal—locks, terminals, fortifications and all—over to the party injured. Contribution to the conscience fund has, in some degree, to be in keeping with the damage done.

The simple fact of the matter is that the United States did absolutely no injury to Colombia. No one, if you except the person and partisan enemies of Colonel Roosevelt, thinks that any injury was done—not even the lawyers who are to get $10,000,000 of the $25,000,000 if Mr. Bryan's treaty goes through the senate. All the scandals connected with the American dealings with Panama have been manufactured scandals. All the charges, rumors, innuendos and wild assertions regarding the acquisition of rights to the canal zone have issued from sources where it is held more noble to "get something" on the Roosevelt administration than to be strictly scrupulous.

You get some idea of how greatly Roosevelt is hated and feared, where he is feared and hated at all, when you perceive men high in public office willing to force Uncle Sam to a disgraceful and groveling apology—with check attached—for no other satisfaction than that of discrediting the Colonel.

YOUNG MAN WITH A CALL

There is a section of Mississippi in which there are seven negroes to one white. It is a section that for backwardness, for cruel superstition and excesses which get no mention in public prints has nothing like it in the United States.

A young negro whose chief capital was enthusiasm for service went into that country a few years ago. He opened a school under a tree, his pupils numbering 15. In a few months he had a school of 74. He found the funds to build a school house and to buy 100 acres of land around it. That school has now more applications than it can care for. It teaches teachers, who go out as that first young man did, and carry the light of knowledge into the places that have been cave-like in ignorance. Fourteen trades are taught. The manufactures of the pupils find a ready market. Out of that school which met beneath a tree has grown an institution that will be one of the things which will save the south from its worst foe—the ignorance that keeps men upon a plane with the beasts of the field.

That a man should dare so much and do so much in the spirit of service is a beautiful thing. But it is not more encouraging and inspiring than that he found a people eager to accept the gifts he brought them.

Among Colonel Roosevelt's latest discoveries may be mentioned the vulnerable spots of the Wilson administration.

Nippur Tablet May Give Entirely New Story of Deluge

Discovery of the Nippur tablet at the University of Pennsylvania on which was written the story of Noah and the fall of man, probably the oldest piece of literature in existence, may revolutionize the conception of the Book of Genesis and become a pivotal point around which theological controversy may be raised.

More than 400 years before the time of Abraham and 1300 years before Moses guided the children of Israel out of Egypt, a priest in the Temple of Nippur, a town in the Valley of the Euphrates, wrote an account of the creation and of the fall of man. This antedates all Hebraic literature on the subject by more than 1000 years and makes an issue of the Divine revelation of the Book of Genesis.

Both archaeologists and theologians are disposed to await the entire translation of the tablet, two-thirds of which was found only a few days ago, before commenting upon its relationship to the Book of Genesis. To expedite matters, the officials of the University Museum are sending by the next steamship photographs of the complete tablet to Dr. Stephen Langdon, professor of Assyriology at Jesus College, Oxford, Eng., in order that a translation may be made and given to the world.

Await Full Translation.

Those at the University of Pennsylvania who have some knowledge of the Sumerian language think that a complete translation will be more startling than the translation of the one-third, which was made by Doctor Langdon and made known last week. While there are no scholars in this country who can read Sumerian, the oldest language of Babylonia, the authorities of the University are of the opinion that the remainder of the tablet gives details of the oldest conception of the flood and subsequent events. As there is writing on both sides of the tablet and on the edges, the amount thus far read is less than one-sixth of the entire surface. The tablet measures 5 by 8 inches, and weighs 1 1-2 pounds.

If the translation of the small section by Doctor Langdon, which was copied by him last October at the University, is verified or amplified by translation of the remainder, Biblical scholars may have difficulty in maintaining the theory that the Book of Genesis was inspired and that Hebraic literature was the fountainhead of sacred learning. If Moses wrote the Book of Genesis, the information, according to many archaeologists, was derived from pre-existing legends. The present discovery may clear away much of the cloud that has enveloped the discoveries of George Smith, who 40 years ago first unearthed tablets that indicated the Babylonians had traditions of the creation and of Noah prior to the Hebrews.

Nippur was the capital of the kingdom of Sumaria, peopled by a race who dwelt in the valley of the Euphrates centuries before the Babylonians. Virtually nothing was known of the race until the University of Pennsylvania sent exepditions to the place during the years 1888-1910. Digging through 90 feet of sand, the city and temple were uncovered, and in the temple was found the oldest library, dating back 2500 B. C. The contents of the library, the books of which are small clay tablets, more than 17,000 in number, were removed to the University.

Few Tablets Have Been Read.

Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht, who had charge of several of the expeditions to Nippur, made a few translations of the tablets and first gave to the world a version of the flood other than the Hebraic. Following his departure from the University the 115 boxes of "books" were slowly cleaned and made ready for reading, but nothing was accomplished until the summer of 1912, when Dr. Arno Poebel, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, went to the museum and spent five months deciphering the tablets. Doctor Poebel now is in Europe. Last summer the startling information was given the world by the assyriologist that he had discovered a fragment of a tablet that gave a new account of the creation of man. Man, according to the Nippur tablet, was created by a goddess, and, owing to jealousy, the gods decided to kill him. Through an eavesdropper she heard of the plot and set Noah and his family in the ark, and thus saved the race. This tablet made no mention of Adam or Eve.

Last October, Doctor Langdon, who is writing a book on the tablets for the University of Pennsylvania, went to the museum and made pen copies of 50 books. He read a few words in a small fragment, less than five inches long and two inches wide, gave to the world the most ancient known account of the fall of man, taking up the story where the book ended, and making Noah, and not Adam, the one who was tempted and finally fell through eating fruit from the tree of life. This acount is believed to be from 1000 to 1500 years older than that given in the Book of Genesis.

At the solicitation of Doctor Langdon a search was made at the museum last week, resulting in locating the two remaining portions of the tablet. It is now believed that there exist several volumes, and that only the first two have been found.

Never Got That High.

Speaking of the new French dresses now on exhibition in the large department stores throughout the country, Eleanor Gates said in Boston:

"I am glad to see that the slit skirt is abolished. The slit was too immodest.

"A Philadelphia debutante, provided with a beautiful wardrobe in which the slit skirt in its most exaggerated form figured extensively, spent the winter at Palm Beach.

"One morning, in her white serge gown from Callot, slit almost to the knee, she was leaving her hotel for the beach, when her sister called her back and said:

"'Oh, Mary, you've got a big black smudge on your nose!'

"With an indifferent toss of her head, the debutante answered:

"'What difference does that make? Nobody ever looks at my face when I've got on one of my shlit skirts.'"

Big Campaign Planned.

An extensive evangelistic campaign is planned for the next few months by the American board's workers in China, in Fukien province, which has a population of 22,000,000. G. Sherwood Eddy will be retained for work in the cities of Foochow and Amoy; Chinese evangelists will work with the missionaries elsewhere. High Chinese officials are co-operating in the arrangements, one leader even promising that the regular idol worship and procession should be deferred, in a certain town, so that the evangelists could have the use of the best hall on the date they wanted.

Sunday School

LOOKING DEATH IN THE EYE

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 12 Is "Greatness Through Service." Mark 10:32-45

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Barrie's great story, "The Little Minister," reaches its climax when the pastor of the "Auld Licht" church, assailed by an infuriated congregation, battled with a flood which apparently means inevitable death. In this hour he played the man so splendidly with no thought of fear or of self, but only of his work, of his loyalties and of his love, that the tide of sentiment was completely turned. The highest heroism shows itself in the presence of clearly perceived and inescapable death. The galleries of memory hold as treasures the pictures of the brave men aboard the Titanic who died like gentlemen, rather than seek life like cravens. And now we come upon a picture of the greatest Hero of all, looking without blinking into the eyes of near death.

The final battle between Jesus and the priestly and Pharisaic party had been joined at the grave of Lazarus. The victory, humanly speaking, clearly lay with his enemies. There could be only one result. He was doomed to die. There was no escape for Him. He knew that he must suffer and die in ignominy. The cross was fixed on the retina of the soul of Jesus. Hear Him describe what lay before Him: "Behold, we go up to Jerusalem; and the Son of man shall be delivered unto the chief priests and the scribes; and they shall condemn him unto death, and shall deliver him unto the Gentiles; and they shall mock him, and shall spit upon him, and shall scourge him, and shall kill him; and after three days he shall rise again."

Striking a False Note.

That is the background of this lesson. It lends meaning to the incidents which the Sunday schools are now studying. The latter can be understood only in the light of their setting. The words are those of a man about to die. The parting counsel is the exalted admonition of a friend and teacher who was more than a father to the group about him. The scene was as sacred as a death chamber. The atmosphere was surcharged with the spirit of the approaching tragedy. In this hour, if ever, any little souls might be expected to rise above petty interests. To intrude trivial or ignoble themes into this occasion would be like talking millinery over a mother's bier.

Nevertheless, the opportunity was seized by the nearest disciples of Jesus to gain honors for themselves. Here again and in the other most sacred hours of the Master's life, ambition thrust its ugly head forward. The disciples who should have been the most tender and sympathetic sharers of his passion, were using this hour to assure their own future positions. Whatever the nature of the kingdom that the Lord meant to found, they wanted the chief seats.

The Politician's Petition.

Shortly before President Wilson's election, a well-known politician told me that he was an applicant for an office under the administration, and when I asked him concerning the particular post, he said: "Well, anything from a place in the cabinet to a position in the internal revenue service" The man saw no absurdity in his statement. He thought he was fitted for the highest post. His ambitions outran his ability. He did not realize what he asked. In like manner these disciples, James and John, made a preposterous request of their Master. Selfish interests had blinded their judgment—as it commonly does. What they asked was nothing less than this: "Grant unto us that we may sit, one on Thy right hand and one on Thy left hand in Thy glory."

Amazement at this vaulting ambition is obscured by the thought of how slight was the real understanding of the character and work of their Teacher and Friend, with whom these men had companied intimately for three years. This astounding request makes clear that they had not for a moment really apprehended the nature of their Lord and His mission. All His efforts to enlighten them had fallen upon closed and carnal ears. For what James and John asked entered into the very councils of eternity and sought to overlap the plans of the Infinite.

Had blustering and excoriating words of rebuke fallen from the lips of the Leader we would feel the justice was being done. Yet, with consideration and compassion, as a parent deals with the childishness of little chilren, Jesus said gently, "Ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink the cup that I drink? or to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? And they said unto Him, We are able. And Jesus said unto them, The cup that I drink ye shall drink; and with the baptism that I am baptized withal shall ye be baptized; but to sit on My right hand or on My left hand is not Mine to give; but it is for them for whom it hath been prepared."

The two did not comprehend at all what they were about, much less what Jesus designed. "My thoughts are not thy thoughts, neither are your ways my ways." Our place in this life and in the next is not the one for which we ask, but the one for which we are fitted.

A Split in the Ranks.

Carranza and Villa down in Mexico have been separated by rivalries. Political parties have been torn asunder by individual ambitions. The temperance reform presents a divided front for the same reason. This tendency is as old as human nature. It threatened the little group of twelve followers of Jesus. When the ten learned of the secret ambition and scheme of the two, they were incensed. Their silent discontent over the favors shown the others now broke into open protest. They were probably no better than the others and equally ambitious. Simply the two had got ahead of them. Such was the material out of which the early church was made. We marvel that such common men as these should have been transformed into the apostles of a later day.

How was this crisis met by Jesus? Did He answer by thunders of authority and denunciation? No. Instead, He opened school and held a kindergarten class in his philosophy of greatness. He gathered the twelve close to Himself and patiently taught them: "Ye know that they who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles lord it over them; and their great ones exercise authority over them. But it is not so among you; but whosoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all. For the Son of man also came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

Mastering by Ministering.

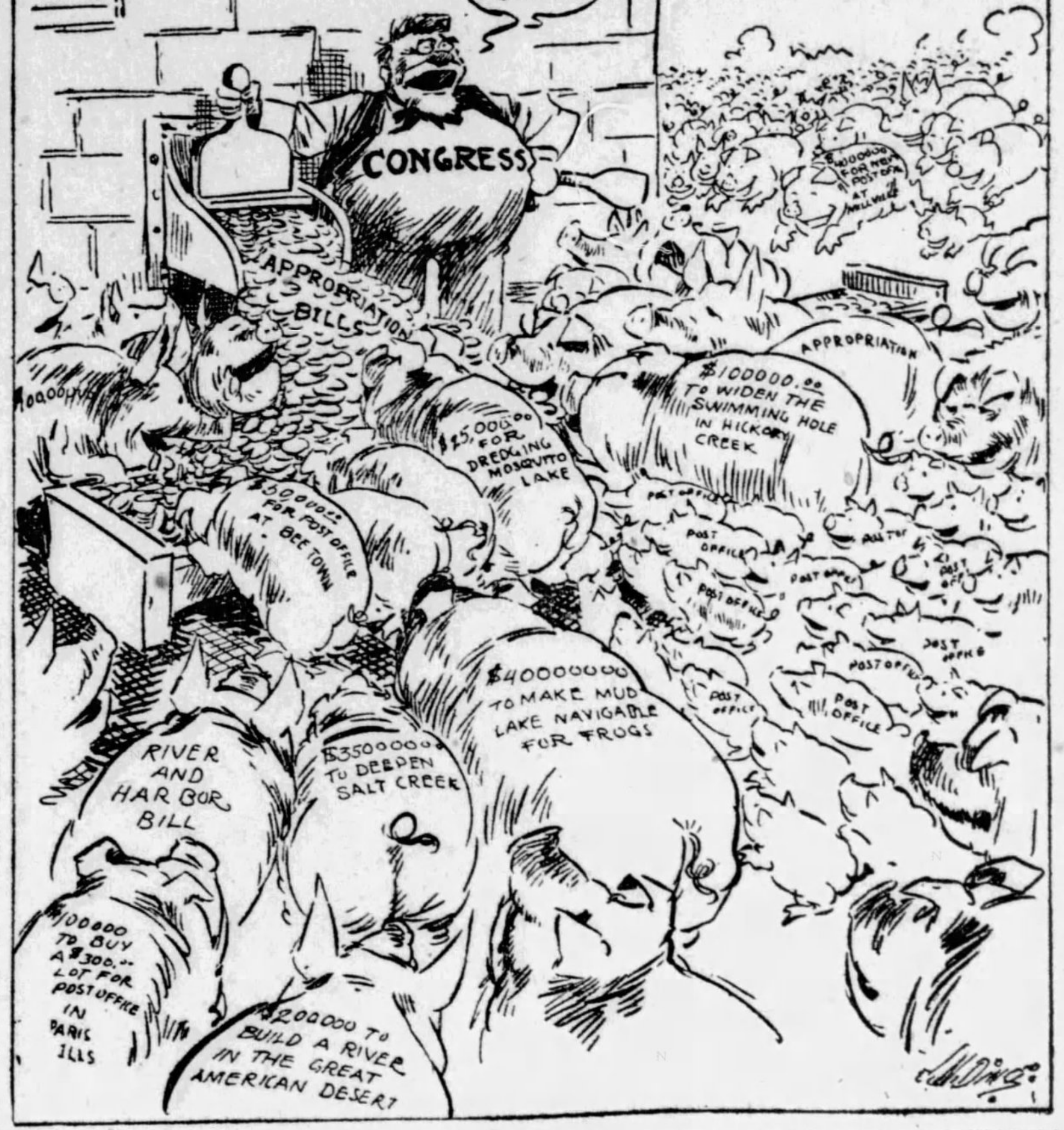
In the Middle Ages there was a widespread belief in the power of a talisman. Sir Walter Scott wrote a book about one such, whose touch was supposed to heal and to extract poisons. In the few lines just quoted we have a talisman for most of the ills of church and the time. It takes the danger out of every possible position and relationship.

Con well those words. They belong on the fleshy tablets of the heart. They epitomize the life of Jesus. They can save the church from worldliness and selfishness; can save an efficient life from bitterness of self-centeredness; can save the ambitious from tragic failure.

To seek to serve others is to save self. Nobody is too high, too low, too powerful, too humble to achieve this real greatness. It is better to be helpful than high. Service is worthier than fame. Look down the long vistas of the centuries, and the Highest of all figures is upborne above all otherrs upon a cross of sacrifice and service.

THE ANNUAL GORGE

From Des Moines Register and Leader.


U. S. TREASURY
SOOK SOOK
CONGRESS
APPROPRIATION BILLS
APPROPRIATION
$100000.00 TO WIDEN THE SWIMMING HOLE IN HICKORY CREEK
$25,000.00 FOR DREDGING MOSQUITO LAKE
$50000.00 FOR POST OFFICE AT BEETOWN
$40000000 TO MAKE MUD LAKE NAVIGABLE FOR FROGS
RIVER AND HARBOR BILL
$350000.00 TO DEEPEN SALT CREEK
$100000 TO BUY A $300.00 LOT FOR POSTOFFICE IN PARIS ILLS
$200000 TO BUILD A RIVER IN THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT
POST OFFICE

EDITORS SENT TO GALLEYS

No Freedom of Press in Spain Hundred Years Ago.

The trial of the editors of the Gazette Universal, which took place in Madrid 100 years ago afford an illustration of the severity with which the freedom of the press was restrained in practically all the continental countries in those days. Ferdinand VII, who had been restored to the Spanish throne as one of the consequences of the overthrow of Napoleon, had become involved in serious controversies with the cortes, the law making body of the land, because of the latter's liberal views. A revolution appeared to be imminent. The Gazette Universal printed a statement to the effect that the officers of one of the Spanish armies had declared their determination to support the constitution and the cortes. For thus daring to take sides against the throne the editors of the newspaper were condemned by order of the king to labor six years in the galleys, on the coast of Africa.

Fourteen-Story Jail Building.

New York will have the highest jail building so far erected if present plans are carried out. It will be built in Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, will be 14 stories tall and will cost about $45,000. It is planned chiefly for the care of woman prisoners.

Experimenting With Tobacco.

Attempts recently were made to grow tobacco commercially in the south of England. In Ireland the department of agriculture for several years has offered substantial bounties in connection with this industry. However, neither in Ireland nor in England has the attempt gone further than the experimental stage.

Curious and Interesting Facts About Various Eggs

EGGS are very peculiar things, says a writer in the Sunday School Times. On my desk I have an ostrich egg, and my friend from California, who sent this particular egg to me wrote:

"The ostrich egg is the meat of many families. People have a wrong idea about ostrich eggs; they seem to think that just because they are large they are not good to eat. Let me assure you that they are. Here at home an ordinary ostrich egg will feed a family of six, in an omelet for breakfast, and there will be plenty left for the cat!"

Let us go way down the list of sizable eggs and look at those of the hummingbird. What small and beautiful eggs they are, and how delicate! I should like to see the ostrich egg and that of the hummingbird side by side!

Mother Nature has her own ways of protecting her young; she has her own way of caring for the weak and helpless. What creature could break the shell of the ostrich egg, even if it could withstand the defense of the mother bird?

Snakes love eggs and small birds, but they would not enjoy meeting the attack which an ostrich would make if they tried to take her eggs. The men who hunt the eggs of wild ostriches do not care to come within striking distance of that marvelous foot with which mother ostrich defends herself. Yet, on the other hand, the hungriest snake could pass the the nest of the hummingbird a dozen times an hour and not see it, because it is so cleverly hidden by that peculiar protection which nature gives —the way it is colored. If the eggs were not also colored to match their surroundings, what would be the use of having the bird and nest hidden in this way? In contrast the eggs would show very plainly.

Take a peep at Madam Whippoorwill. Can you see her nest? Hunt for it as long as you will; go through the deep woods where you are told that this bird spends most of the time during the day—at night, you know, her shrill shriek wakes the echoes far and wide—and you will not find anything that looks at all like a well-defined nest. To be sure, you may find a "burrow" where the whippoorwill has dusted herself, or you may find a place where she has accidentally scratched some leaves into a nest-like heap in looking for some special, or unusual bit to eat, but you will find nothing that looks like a nest. Then you will begin to wonder why. I'll tell you. Madam Whippoorwill lays her eggs on any old stump, or on a hollow place in a rock. Her eggs do not need a nest; they are warmed enough by the sunshine as it streams through the branches of the trees. The eggs are a creamy white color, marked with beautiful shimmering purple and lavender. What better thing to imitate the sunshine days.

You may ask what causes the different colorings in eggs. While the eggshell is being formed ducts carry the colors and deposit them upon the soft shell; then the shell hardens, and the colors are not disturbed when the egg is laid. Of course the colors differ very much, and while eggs of the same kind of bird may resemble each other, they vary so much that one who is not an expert collector of eggs often fails to recognize the kind of eggs he finds. For example, the song sparrows that live in the wooden country have eggs that look entirely different from the eggs of sparrows that live where there are no trees. The eggs need to have different colorings in order to suit the surroundings of the nest, and nature protects the eggs in this way. Eggs also differ in size. The eggs of the birds whose young are born with down all on, and ready soon after hatching to run about, are larger than those of parents whose young are born sightless and naked Some people have an idea that the eggs of birds that are "born with clothes on" are more highly marked than others, but this is not always so. To be sure, the nests of these birds are usually on or near the ground and more protection is needed against enemies in the air; but this protection is given in nearly every case by the parents' selection of the nest itself—in some out-of-the-way place where the protective coloring is better suited to the parent bird than to the egg. This is because the birds themselves would be more easily seen than their eggs, if their coloring did not protect them.

The shape of the egg depends somewhat upon whether the young are to be born naked or with down covering their little bodies. The eggs of birds that are born naked are smaller and much more pointed than the others. Some bird experts believe that the rounder the egg the less time the baby bird will spend in the nest and the more able it will be to care for itself. You know that little chicks can run about very soon after hatching and they come from very round eggs.

It is interesting to notice how many eggs are laid in the nests of the birds. Some birds have only one brood, some two, and some—like the hens—seem to have no special number. Most of our song birds lay as many as 20 eggs, and there are some which can actually be forced to lay a great many more.

"Forced" laying is best illustrated in the common hen. If her nest is not found and the eggs taken away, she is satisfied with a dozen or 15 eggs. Yet how often do we read of special food that will make the poor, overworked hen lay 150 eggs at least in one year. Another example is found in the warblers, which often have their nests invaded by the cowbirds. When a cowbird's egg is discovered in a nest it is not uncommon for the parents to build a second story to their nest, and leave their own and the cowbird's egg to go unhatched. Then the mother bird begins all over again in the upper story of the nest. Chapman in his book, "Bird Life," writes about a flicker whose nest was regularly robbed just to see how many eggs would be laid. The bird laid 71 eggs in 73 days.

VARIETIES

There are 7,000,000 peons in Mexico.

Agriculture employs 10,000,000 Americans.

Minnesota's population is now 2,-250,000.

There are 17,000 agricultural banks in Russia.

Arizona in 1912 produced 350,000,000 pounds of copper.

Ohio will this year employ 10,000 men in road building.

Canada in 1913 produced 76,72[illegible] bushels of potatoes.

Eastern Nebraska has 250,000 hydro-electric power to develop.

The United States has 400,346,57[illegible] acres of unimproved lands.

Each cell in New York city prisons will be provided with a Bible.

Accidents during the Panama canal construction have cost 1,219 lives.

Germany imports American cedar for use in lead pencil manufacture.

Nearly 80 per cent of the alcohol made in Germany comes from potatoes.

The skin of the otter is capable of manipulation which makes it extremely difficult to detect it from that of the seal.

Emigration from the United Kingdom is still decreasing. April figures were 31,616, as compared with 52,585 last year.

Ragtown, a city of about 3,000 in the oil fields of Oklahoma, is perhaps the only town of its size in the United States that does not have a postoffice.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. has decided to extend its Straits mail service from Callao to Panama, in view of the opening of the Panama canal.

A New York youth has gone into the business of furnishing his blood for transfusion purposes, and at $30 a quart. He has earned $120 in the last four months.

The area of Ireland was returned in the census of 1911 as 20,371,125 acres. This includes 120,329 acres under water, but excludes 481,293 under rivers, lakes and tideways.

A Tasmanian apple orchard eight years old will net the owner in an average year from $200 to $300 an acre. The increase of orchard area in Tasmania is at the rate of 2,000 acres a year.

The largest diamond in the world is in London; it is the Jagersfontein Excelsior. It is almost perfect and of a blue-white color, and weighs [illegible] carats. It was found in 1893 in South Africa.

By the use of wireless telegraphy to measure longitude it is believed that a map of the Belgian Congo, which would require 10 years to prepare in the usual way, can be made in two years or less.

Since the 16th century 376 comets have been discovered, of which [illegible] were periodic, 19 have been seen at more than one return, 56 have been visible to the naked eye, and 7 have been seen in full daylight.

The course of study in Alabama normal schools is to be radically changed to include such subjects as rural sociology, biology, domestic science, domestic art, library methods, school gardening and agriculture.

State monopolies and undertakings in Japan yield an annual revenue of about $64,000,000, of which $25,000,000 comes from posts, telegraphs and telephones; $25,000,000 profits from tobacco, $5,000,000 from salt and $5,000,000 from forests.

There are now three negroes sitting in the French parliament. They come from the colonial possessions of France. M. Gratien Candace, a deputy of Guadeloupe, is a professor of sciences. The two others come from Senegal and Guadeloupe.

The Dominion government has added another appropriation of $3,500 to the bonus for the killing of hair seals and sea lions, which abound in such numbers in the waters along the British Columbia coast that they are menacing the fish industry.

Of the total tonnage of vessels entering Vancouver during 1912 amounting to 5,237,010 for 10,65[illegible] ships, the American shipping contributed a tonnage of 463,796 and 1,041 vessels. Of these 53 were fishing vessels, with a tonnage of 9,480.

The worst epidemic of trichinosis ever known was caused by a butcher of Hedersleben, in Saxony, making sausages of an infected pig and failing to cook the sausages properly. The sausages were eaten at a public banquet, 300 people fell ill and 130 died.

In Berlin mirrors have been attached to the sides of street cars at the hight of a passenger's [illegible] when standing on the lower step. This gives the passenger a view of the traffic that is approaching behind him, and will, it is hoped, prevent accidents.

Quintus Hortensius, the Roman orator, would have come down in history with great fame had any of his speeches been preserved. He died in the year 50 B. C. He was a soldier and statesman, and his mentality can be judged from the fact that he was a rival of Cicero.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is erecting seven gates that will be operated automatically by electricity to safeguard traffic across its tracks along the waterfront in Vancouver. They are of the portcullis type, and the pressure of an electric button will lower or raise them.

Nicholas Rouissin, the great painter of religious subjects, is known as the French Raphael. He was born in Normandy in 1594 and died in Rome in 1665. Among his most celebrated works are the Seven Sacraments and Capture of Jerusalem. He also was a painter of landscapes.

Last year's exports of silk and cotton goods from Lyons to the United States amounted to $442,464, against $49,792 in 1912. This extraordinary advance may be ascribed principally to one class of goods, a soft, light material with a crepe finish, either plain or brocaded, in beautiful colors.

The average wages earned by ready-made clothing operators in England are as follows, depending on age and skill: Girls, 5 to 12 shillings ($1.20 to $2.90) a week; boys, 6 to 12 shillings $$1.46 to $2.90); women, 18 to 20 shillings ($4.3[illegible] to $4.86), and men, 21 to 26 shillings ($5.10 to $6.32).

The Painconecas were a race of Indians of northern Bolivia, at one time very numerous. They were much occupied with agriculture, and many were converted by the Jesuits and joined the Mission of the Conception where, in 1831, there were about 500 of them. They were supposed to come of the same stock as the Paunacas, a tribe mentioned by Fernandez.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Imaginary Drive in Switzerland

MARTHA HOLDEN

As we sit comfortably on the porch, watching the waving trees, or the shifting clouds, or the shadow on the grass, and unconsciously hearing the songs of the wren and the robin, let us take an imaginary journey.

With the thermometer at 90 in the shade, why not ascend a snow mountain?

Shall we choose Mt. Blanc in the French Alps?

Mt. Blanc from its peculiar formation, is almost wholly buried at the top in snow and glacier, so that its crevasses, or deep fissures and its avalanches make it an exciting mountain to climb.

It is a two days' trip and you must wear hob nailed boots, woolen leggins and gloves, a mountain cap, which covers the face and keeps it from blistering, and dark glasses with wire sides to protect the eyes completely from the glare of the sun. Then armed with an ice-ax and a good supply of provisions, for the Alpine appetite is immense, you are ready for the climb. Your guide will have with him a coil of rope, 100 feet in length, slung over his shoulder, with which to haul you over the worst places.

Ten thousand feet above the sea is an island of rock sticking out of the snow. Here a tiny hotel has been built, and here you may spend the night, sleeping in a good bed. Wouldn't you dread to be the man and his wife who keep this hostelry, and who spend their lives amid the eternal snows, where the thermometer stands each night at zero?

Three times a week two hardy porters alternate in bringing up supplies from Chamouni. A glass of water costs five cents, even if it is melted snow, for every stick of stovewood has to be brought up from Chamouni, seven miles below.

Walter Woodbury Hyde, writing in the National Geographic Society at Washington, D. C., thus describes his sensations as a mountain climber, on reaching the summit of Mt. Blanc:

"The heart thumps irregularly, the pulse goes up to 100, your knees knock together, and your legs seem unwilling to carry you. Your throat is parched, you feel suffocated, your chest seems loaded down with a great weight, and such a feeling of utter exhaustion!"

"The air has now become so rare that even the stoutest guide is compelled to take breath every few steps," he continues. "If you ever saw an asthmatic man trying to walk up hill while a paroxysm was on him, you can form some idea of the last part of the ascent. And what do you think is the first use made of the glorious view after all these hours of toil? Do you open your eyes wide in astonishment at the wonderful sight? By no means! You shut them as tight as you can and throw yourself down on the snow in utter weariness of mind and body, resenting the impertinence of your guides, who urge you to look about. But it is too cold to sleep, and soon you are trying to keep warm.

"The view, if you have any desire to see it, is indeed incomparable. The panorama before you is immense, but everything is on such a grand scale, great agglomerations of plains and mountains, that all details escape you. Most of Switzerland, great portions of France, as far south as Lyons, and the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, in Italy, are spread out before you. The cold is so intense that five minutes after arriving at the summit we were all ready to begin the descent."

One summer I went up on a cog-road to the top of the Rocher de Naye, one of the most sightly of the Alpine heights. We sat at the edge of a summit where blue flowers were growing, looking down upon Lake Geneva from such a distance that its steamers appeared as toy boats.

Again, at Interlaken, we ascended by another perpendicular railroad to a height from which we looked across a valley wooded with pointed firs, so that it seemed like the roof of some giant cathedral, to a procession of 28 snow-capped peaks, among which the Jungfrau reigned as queen.

We could not speak when first we beheld this magnificent sight. Tears came to our eyes, and we worshiped in a temple not made with hands.

We drove for several days among the mountain roads, along steep precipices, in the sight of countless farms and vineyards which checkered the lower hillsides, each dominated by its chalet, or broad-roofed brown farmhouse. The roofs are made wide and spreading, as snow shields in winter.

Once at twilight, our diligence, a big coach, as swinging and roomy as an old-fashioned cradle, tinkled into a long village street flanked by mountains, down whose sides trickled cascades as misty as a bridal veil.

We jingled into the brick courtyard of an ancient inn, our driver snapped his black whip, and out came the porters in green aprons to carry our parcels and bags.

What a hotel that was in the clean little village of Meiringen! Ours was a room giving on the long, clean street, and our balcony faced a mountain with one of the loveliest of cascades in full view.

The floor of the room was bare, save for a rag rug beside each single white pine bedstead. It was as though a scouring brush and sand had just been used on all the woodwork. Our sheets were linen, and beautifully embroidered on each was the initial of the hotel name. We had supper in a room wainscoted and paneled in rich old oak, over which a dark English ivy had evidently been climbing for years. The lustrous vines encompassed the room and clung to the sides of the corner presses, where glistened the household store of glass and quaint porcelain. A red-cheeked maid brought the simple fare, but it was served with so much grace and cleanliness that it became a repast fit for a king.

I sometimes long to go again to Meiringen, with its mountains, its cascades and its ivy-hung hotel.

The Cozy Corner

TROPICAL BIRDS

I saw in the Blade, issue of the 18th, that several little girls are looking after the birds. I am also a lover of the birds. We have on this island quite a variety. We have the pelican, the sea gull, the sand piper, the rice birds, two kinds of blackbirds, the little mourning dove, and best of all, the Spanish mocking bird. I keep fresh water for them. They come to my yard all times of the day and also at night. The mocking birds sing about all night through the spring and summer. We have signs up all over the island "No shooting." We guard the birds. I love to watch them. I wish all the girls and boys would look out for the birds, and do not allow them to be destroyed, for they are a great protection. Let me hear from all of you.—C. H. McDonald, Fla.

There is an older friend of the birds, who gives good advice to our boys and girls. Write again, Mr. McD., and tell us more of your island.—M. H.

THE OLD SYCAMORE TREE

In the year of 1765, two men, deserters from the English army, John and Samuel Pringle by name, in order to escape being arrested, made their way up one of the branches of the Monongahela river to within three miles of where the town of Buckhannon now stands.

Here they found a large sycamore tree that was hollow, and in the cavity of this tree they made their home. Here they remained for about three years in seclusion, without seeing or being molested by any other persons, subsisting upon the meat that the wild game afforded them, without the necessary utensils for cooking it, without salt to season it, without bread, or any vegetables; their only company were the wild beasts of the forests, the only music they could listen to was the hoot of the owl, the scream of the panther and the howl of the wolf.

How they enjoyed their life thus secluded, we can only imagine. No doubt they were in constant dread of being discovered, arrested and tried for treason; or found by some roving band of Indians and murdered by them. By and by their supply of ammunition was reduced to only two charges of powder and lead, and their trusty rifles were the only means they had to supply them with food. One of the two volunteered to go back to the settlement to procure a supply. He went, leaving his brother alone. He had to travel through an unbroken forest, over the Alleghany mountains, without even a pathway to guide him to his destination.

His stay was for nearly three months and when he returned he found his brother had just killed a deer with his last charge of ammunition. With him he brought the good news that peace was made and that there was no longer any danger for them to return. Without any regrets they left their isolated home in the forest, they returned to the settlements east of the mountains. To the people they brought glowing accounts of the discoveries they had made and soon a number of the inhabitants set out to to make their future home in this new territory. They were the pioneer settlers of this and adjoining counties. They were a hardy and brave set of people, knowing that they would have to endure many hardships, but it would take up too much space in this letter to relate any of the trials and hardships that were before them and we are now indebted to them for the ventures they made; we now enjoy the fruits of their ventures.

Many of their descendants are here and they are among our best citizens. There are some of the Pringles, descendants of Samuel Pringle, still living in this county.

There are now standing two or three sycamore trees that grew up from the one in which these men lived. It is often visited by persons who delight in old historical facts. The owner of the farm prizes it very highly, and would not have those trees destroyed under any condition. —Uncle Henry.

Uncle Henry promises more history and we hope he won't forget.—M. H.

A BIRD STORY

I want to tell the children a pretty little bird story. My neighbor washed some pieces of choice lace edging several inches in length and laid them on the grass near her back door to bleach. At noon she wet them in suds and spread them carefully on the grass again and then laid down to take an afternoon nap. Later on she went out to see to her pieces of lace and they were gone. She inquired of a close by neighbor if anyone had been seen about the premises and was told that no one had been seen about, but the man who delivered goods for the groceries in town. She concluded he had no use for frills on his goods. So it seemed quite a mystery what had become of her laces, until it occurred to her that it might be the work of some mother bird that was building a nest. In front of her house stood a very large poplar tree. She scanned it carefully and away up high she could see dangling a white string of some kind. She thought it might be a bit of her lace and that a dear mother robin was making a dainty home for some expected baby birdlings. She then tore some strips of white cloth and laid them on the grass where she had put the laces, and they too, disappeared. This confirmed her opinion that her edgings were in a nest up in the big poplar. She then got a boy with climbers to go up in the tree and investigate. And sure enough there was a nest and the whole outfit of strips of cloth and laces. He carefully pulled out the edgings without destroying the nest, leaving the cloth strips which Mrs. Robin soon dislodged and dropped upon the ground. Have birds simply instinct or do they reason about things?—Mary E. Shont.

This is a pretty story for both old and young, and written by one of the dear elder sisters of our family, it is doubly appreciated.—M. H.

Our Correspondents

H. D. H., Union, Maine, loves to read the old poems, and sends Sister Mary. He belonged to Co. H, 11th Regt. Me. Vol., and he saw Gen. Lee surrender.

Mrs. Rosetta Bass, Coarsegold, Cal., is a member of our family who has read the page ever since the civil war. She likes old poems, and had a large collection, which burned, with her home, a few years ago.

C. H. McD., Fla., offers a sensible word on dress. He says if some mothers could realize what men say of their daughters' present style, they would adopt more modest fashions.

J. E. W., Ohio, says he is in his 80th year and may be in his dotage, but he enjoys life all the same.

I see in last week's Blade of someone whose birthday is the 23rd of June. Helen Keller's and mine are on the 27th of June. Are there any others? I live in the beautiful valley of Virginia, noted for its grand scenery and mild climate and Basic City has a famous spring of lithia water that supplies the town. We have a good school for girls and boys called Branden Institute, and a new public school is now being built on a hill called Wenna Hill, supposed by some to be an Indian mound. We have some industries, but invite some good people to come and locate here and start some more.—M. M., Va.

F. A. Reynolds, a farmer, has a hammer which he believes is the oldest in Nebraska, it having been brought here in 1855. It was made in Indiana in 1844 and is still being used.

While plowing in his field southeast of here, Henry Rogers, a farmer, recently unearthed the skull of a man which is believed to be that of a Mormon who crossed here in 1848 on his way to Utah.—F. S., R., Neb.

Our Cook Book

Here is a good suggestion which I I have tried. Your lemonade may be prepared in the morning while you are about kitchen business, set in the refrigerator, and be ready for any later hour: Make a thick syrup from five or six pounds of white sugar and a little water. Extract the juice from a dozen lemons and grate into this the rinds of half of them; allow this to set for several hours or over night till the juice has assimilated the flavor of the rinds, then strain into the syrup previously prepared, mixing thoroughly. When wanted put a tablespoonful in a glass and fill with ice water, and you have a glass of delicious lemonade without hunting up the lemon squeezer, sugar, spoon, etc., every time you feel like taking a cool drink.—M. H.

Strawberry Cream.—Soak one-half box of gelatine for five minutes in one cupful of cold water. Boil together one cupful each of milk and cream, and sweeten to taste, then dissolve the softened gelatine in this, but do not boil it. Add six tablespoonfuls of strawberry juice, either fresh or canned, and beat until it begins to thicken; then put in a mold and set in a cold place to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Raspberry Sponge.—Crush one quart of raspberries, add one-half cupful of sugar. Cook together one-half cupful of sugar and one and one-half cupfuls of water for 20 minutes. Soak one-half box of gelatine in one-half cupful of cold water. Rub the sweetened berries through a fine sieve or strainer. Add the soaked gelatine to the boiling syrup, and stir until all seems to be dissolved. Turn into a cold bowl, add the berry juice and the juice of one lemon, strain, then stir until it begins to thicken. Add the stiffly-beaten whites of four eggs and beat a while longer, then turn into small molds, firm, and serve with cream and powdered sugar.

I notice a little mistake in my mixed pickle recipe. It should be 1 qt. each of cabbage and cauliflower; in fact, there is 1 qt. each of all vegetables except peppers.—Mrs. F. E. K., Ohio.

Raspberry Mousse

Ingredients.

3 cupfuls heavy cream—whipped.
1½ cupful crushed raspberries.
½ cupful powdered sugar.

Time to make: Preparation, 15 minutes; freezing, 3 hours.

Add the sugar and the berries to the cream: which has been whipped until stiff. Mix carefully, and pour into a mold. Cover and bind the seam with a strip of muslin or cheese cloth which has been dipped into melted fat or paraffin. Pack in a tub of crushed ice and salt—allowing about one cupful of salt to every three cupfuls of ice—and let stand for about three hours. When properly frozen, this should be solid on the outside, but cream in the center.

This dessert is easily made, wholesome and nice enough for any dinner, no matter how formal. Other mousses may be made in the same way by simply changing the fruit or flavor used.—Ladies' World.

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She's to Christen a New Dreadnaught

This is little Miss Eleanor Anne Siebert, of Carson City, Nevada, and the niece of the governor of that state. She has been selected for the honors at the launching of the great dreadnaught Nevada at Quincy, Mass., on July 11.

Merry-Go-Round

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

TALK FOR THE GIRLS

My Precious Girls—Several letters this week from girls between 15 and 20 have asked for correspondence with cowboys of the west.

We have, in our Blade family, some very interesting and manly cowboy writers, whose letters bring us in touch with the boundless plains and the free life and fresh air of the prairie.

Our girls have a right to enjoy these letters on the page, and to answer them as members of a big newspaper family. That is the M. G. R. spirit—interchange of descriptive letters. It is a part of the improvement plan of this department.

When it comes to giving addresses for private correspondence your Aunt Martha must decline. That is too great a responsibility. I'm only your aunt, you know, and that is a parent's job.

One girl asks for girls' addresses only. She says her parents do not believe in young girls corresponding with unknown young men. Now, between ourselves, I think most all the M. G. R. parents feel about the same way, and so let's all respect their wishes. Let's meet in this department, cowboys of the west, young school ma'ams of the east, young men and maidens from every quarter, for the common good, a merry band of bright companions.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

A TAR HEEL GIRL

I agree with nature lover of N. C. I am a Tar Heel, too, and live on a farm in northwestern N. C., just at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the edge of the Piedmont section of the old north state. It having an altitude of 3,000 feet above sea level insures pure air and fresh water. We have beautiful scenery. The Stone Mountain, which is only four miles from my home, is visited by hundreds every year. I love my state and have spent all my summers here except three, which I spent in the west. I have been in 11 states and I like to travel. On my way home from Kansas last December I read Stepping Heavenward and think that it is a beautiful book, strengthening and elevating. I have read several books, St. Elmo among them, which is my favorite. I would like to exchange cards with some of the Peace Page girls and boys that will guess my age.—Brown Eyes of N. C.

THE BOY IN PRISON

I didn't say putting boys to hard labor in prisons tended to make criminals of them. I believe in prisons and in prisoners laboring, but I do believe our barbaric laws should be done away with, capital punishment, the whipping of prisoners, and the wearing of shackles. Our prisons should be a place to reform the fallen, and in order to reform one that has fallen we should give him manual labor and mental labor also. Why not every one that claims to be a Christian join in and try to better the conditions of our prisons, and put a stop to capital punishment?

Can anyone help me find three magazines which I wish to secure One is The Alkahest, with a piece in it entitled "The Last Letter," about a young man and woman who died at Oliver's Springs, Tenn. The others are The Smart Set and Scrap Book; one gives an account of Alexander Hamilton's death, the other one has a piece in it entitled "Little Lone Loon," about a half Indian boy. If any one will exchange with me for books of equal value or give me the date and number of books so I can find them I will greatly appreciate the favor. I would like to receive a historical post card from every state in the union.—M. L. C., Tenn.

A BIRD TRANSFER

I have lived in North Carolina and East Tennessee, and thought I had seen lots of birds, but last November we moved to southern Arkansas. I wish I could tell you about the birds here so it would seem real. The first thing one hears at morning is the music of hundreds, and their music is the last sound you hear at night.

We are a little old fashioned and still make lye soap. Very early in the spring I had a barrel of ashes in the back yard beside a pine stump. When I was about to begin soap making I took the cover of boards off the barrel and there, on top of the ashes, a little brown bird had built her nest. I didn't know what to do. I didn't think I could wait for my ashes till the birdies would hatch, so I fixed a place on top of the stump and carefully lifted the little nest and put it on the stump and covered it, leaving a nice door for the mother bird to go in and out. Do you know, she never seemed to notice the difference in the location of her nest, but laid five little speckled eggs and hatched three pretty little birds and fed them in the nest on the stump until they could fly away to the woods.—Mrs. D. M., Ark.

THE AUTOMOBILE CITY

Here I come to the rally call for state boosters, that is, if you will let me "boost" two states. You see, I claim the grand old "North Star State" as my birthplace and I am now a resident of the equally grand sister state of Michigan and I cannot bring myself to boost one and neglect the other.

I will begin with Minnesota, for some way, because she is the state of my birth and where I spent 17 of my 20 years, she comes first in my mind. The iron mines in the northern part cannot be excelled in the world for richness and there is known no soil to equal that of the Red River Valley of the North for the production of wheat. Minneapolis is known the world over as the "Flour City," and southern Minnesota cannot be beaten for farm lands. Last year the state stood first in the production of corn and was near the head of the production of all farm products. Gophers, aren't you proud of your state?"

Michigan is the bean and pickle state, the products from her canneries being sent throughout the United States. Michigan is also the only state in the union that could live with "a fence around it," and no swapping over the fence when no one was looking, either. Also, many if not most of the well known standard makes of automobiles in America are manufactured within Michigan's boundaries and Detroit might be called the "Automobile City." Now, Michiganders, isn't your state worth sticking up for?"

There are other things that might be said for either state, but as I have undertaken to engineer two of them up the boosters' incline I will close with having mentioned a few of the best and most widely known characteristics of each. Come on, boosters! There are 48 glorious states in this grand old union of ours and so far only four have spoken up. Come on, let us know about you. **I will sign the name which, though I am a girl, my father calls me.—Tommy.**

A Mother's Creed

I believe in little children as the most precious gift of heaven to earth.

I believe that they have immortal souls created in the image of God, coming from Him and to return to Him.

I believe that in every child there are infinite possibilities for good or evil, and that the kind of influences with which we surround them in early childhood largely determines their future character.

I believe in play as the child's normal effort to understand himself through free self-expression.

I believe, too, in work suitable to childhood, and that the joy in doing such work should come to the child largely from the doing of it well.

I believe in freedom, but not in license.

I believe in wisely directing rather than stifling activity.

I believe in regularity, accuracy, punctuality, industry and application.

I believe in prompt, cheerful obedience, self-control and self-forgetfulness.

I believe that in all this my example counts for more than my precept.

I believe in cultivating the intellect and the will, and I believe, too, in soul culture, and that out of this cultivation comes the more abundant life, bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit—kindness, gentleness, joy, peace, truth, hope, faith, love, reverence for God, respect for age, consideration for each other and thoughtfulness for all God's lowly creatures.

I believe that the calling of motherhood is the holiest, and should be the happiest, of all earth's tasks.

I believe that Christ, who was Himself a child, born of a human mother, is the one never-failing source of help for perplexed, discouraged or wearied motherhood.

Since to this work, Father, Thou hast called me, help me to give to it all that Thou hast given me of understanding and wisdom and love and gentleness and patience and faithfulness.—Prepared by the Mothers' Circle of the Bedford Presbyterian Bible School.

Cheer-Up Row

Isaac Wilson, 85, Harrisville, W. Va., is an address sent in for a card shower by his thoughtful grandson, who promises to answer all cards.

Mrs. John Bales wishes to thank all the kind friends who sent letters or cards to her. She received many and enjoyed them greatly. Although she is unable to answer them, she would be pleased to receive more letters from any caring to write.—Maud Jarvis.

I want to thank the kind friends for the beautiful birthday cards they sent me. I certainly did enjoy them, and hope every one will receive just such a blessing. I was interested in reading of a sister's birthday, coming June 21 and one coming June 23. Mine comes in between, June 22.—H. H. Ward.

Will you kindly ask your readers to send cards to a friend of mine who has not walked for ten years, and will never walk again. She takes a great interest in post cards, and would appreciate them at any time. Her birthday was July 8. Her address, Sallie Manahan, 7 Erie street, Norwalk, O.

Household Hints

Maud S., of Minn., wants to know how to kill the worms that eat her cabbage plants.

A little flour put in the hot grease before frying eggs will keep them from popping out.—E. H., Mich.

Please send recipe for ice cream.—E. W., Ind.

Have some of the readers read "The Children of the Abbey?" If so, will some one please inform me what sort of a book it is, and who the author is?—J. C. K., Lock box 239, Kearney, Neb.

POETS' CORNER

EDITOR'S NOTE—We shall be able to use a long poem from time to time in the Corner, so you may look for some of your old favorites.

There has been a demand for short poems suitable for children to recite, and we hope to give at least one of these each week, not slighting the temperance or the sentimental selections.

Our Poets' Corner is enjoyed by all the big Blade family. Let us know what you want and we shall try to furnish it. We sometimes have to exclude popular songs, and always sensational verse.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

MASTER ROBIN

Zitella Cocke, in Youth's Companion.

Of all the chaps who come with spring,
I love dear Robin best.
He is the first to sing his song,
The first to build his nest.
He greets you, too, as you pass by,
With such a note of joy,
I do believe he has a heart
Exactly like a boy!
He's not a coward, no, not he,
He never takes a dare,
But if there's any fun around
He's sure to take his share.
Besides, he is a gentleman
Who's always nicely dressed
In quite a stylish swallowtail
And very handsome vest.
He steps quite like a dandy when
He's out on dress parade,
And though Jack Frost is watching him,
He's not a bit afraid.
But, independent as you please,
He heeds nobody's call,
And sings just when he has a mind,
In springtime or in fall.
He's good friends, too, with all the flowers,
And wakes them from their sleep;
'Tis at the sound of his dear voice
That they begin to peep.
I love him and his song, and when
I hear it, sweet and clear,
I shout, "Now hurry up, Miss Spring,
For Master Robin's here!"

THE UNION

John A. Joyce, in Washington Post.

The Union is secure and grand,
Perpetual shall ever stand,
And North and South a loyal band,
With equal rights in full command.

The Union must be one in all,
And listen to the people's call,
Across the ages spring and fall,
For liberty in hut or hall.

The Union with its sunny way
Shall ever hold its matchless sway,
Triumphant in each fight or fray,
With freedom to eternal day.

The Union is our hope and trust,
And shall not be allowed to rust,
But brilliant as our golden dust,
Shall ever be both brave and just.

The Union and our starry flag
Shall never cease and never lag,
But bounding like a stalwart stag,
Shall shine o'er every vale and crag!

THE LIGHTS OF LONDON TOWN

George R. Sims.

The way was long and weary,
But gallantly they strode,
A country lad and lassie,
Along the heavy road.
The night was dark and stormy,
But blithe of heart were they,
For shining in the distance
The Lights of London Lay.
O, gleaming lights of London, that gem the city's crown,
What fortunes be withing you, O, Lights of London Town!

The years passed by and found them
Within the mighty fold.
The years had brought them trouble,
But brought them little gold.
Oft from their garret window,
On long still summer nights,
They seek the far off country
Beyond the London Lights.
O, mocking lamps of London, what weary eyes look down,
And mourn the day they saw you, O, Lights of London Town.

With faces worn and weary,
That told of sorrow's load,
One day a man and woman
Crept down a country road.
They sought their native village,
Heart broken from the fray;
Yet shining still behind them
The Lights of London lay.
O, cruel lamps of London, if tears your light could drown,
Your victims' eyes would weep them, Lamps of London Town!

HOPE

No day so drear but evensong
Shall wake the stars.
No cell so locked but time ere long
Shall break the bars.
No loss so large but leaveth soil
Its waste to mend.
No task so great but plodding toil
Shall see its end.

POOR LITTLE JIM

The cottage was a thatched one, the outside old and mean,
But all within that little cot was wondrous neat and clean;
The night was dark and stormy, the wind was howling wild,
As a patient mother sat beside the deathbed of her child:
A little worn out creature, his once bright eyes grown dim;
It was a collier's wife and child, they called him Little Jim.

And oh! to see the briny tears fast hurrying down her cheek,
As she offered up the prayer in thought, she was afraid to speak,
Lest she might waken one she loved far better than her life;
For she had all a mother's heart, had that poor collier's wife;
With hands uplifted, see, she kneels, beside the suffer's bed,
And prays that God would spare the boy, and take herself instead.

She gets her answer from the child;
Soft falls the words from him,
"Mother, the angels do so smile, and beckon little Jim.
I have no pain, dear mother, now, but oh! I am so dry,
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and, mother, don't you cry.
With gentle, trembling haste she held the liquid to his lip;
He smiled to thank her as he took each little, tiny sip.

"Tell father when he comes from work,
I said good night to him,
And, mother, now I'll go to sleep."
Alas! poor Little Jim!
She knew that he was dying: that the child she loved so dear
Had uttered the last words that she might ever hope to hear;
The cottage door is open, the collier's step is heard,
The father and the mother meet, yet neither speak a word.

He felt that all was over, he knew his child was dead;
He took the candle in his hand and walked toward the bed;
His quivering lips gave token of the grief he'd fain conceal,
And see, his wife has joined him—the stricken couple kneel.
With hearts bowed down by sadness, they humbly ask of Him
In Heaven once more to meet again their own poor Little Jim.

CONFEDERATE MONEY

The following lines were found written on the back of a Five-Hundred Dollar Confederate Note:

Representing nothing on God's earth now
And naught in the water below it,
As a pledge of nation that's dead and gone
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear,
To the tale that this paper can tell,
Of liberty born of the patriots dream
Of the storm cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued today our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled on and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still.
Coin was so rare that the Treasury quaked,
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty was well discerned,
And these little checks representing the pay
That our suffering volunteers earned.

We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it,
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or pay
Or of bills that were over due.
We knew if it bought us bread today
It was the best our poor country could do.

Keep it, it tells our history all over,
From the birth of its dreams to the last,
Modest and born of the angel of hope,
Like the hope of success it passed.

THE HARVEST TIME

W. A. Spencer.

The seed I have scattered in springtime with weeping,
And watered with tears and with dews from on high,
Another may shout while the harvester's reaping
Shall gather my grain in the sweet by and by.

CHORUS.

Over and over, yes, deeper and deeper,
My heart is pierced through with life's sorrowing cry,
But the tears of the sower and the songs of the reaper
Shall mingle together in joy by and by;
By and by, by and by, by and by, by and by,
Yes, the tears of the sower and the songs of the reaper
Shall mingle together in joy by and by.

Another may reap what in springtime I've planted,
Another rejoice in the fruit of my pain,
Not knowing my tears when in summer I fainted,
While toiling, sad hearted, in sunshine and rain.

The thorns will have choked and the summer sun blasted
The most of the seed which in springtime I've sown,
But the Lord who has watched while my weary toil lasted
Will give me a harvest for what I have done.

POEMS WANTED

What Grandma Saw at Bunker Hill Monument.

The poem containing:

"From the battered walls of Sumpter,
From the wild waves of the sea,
I have heard her cry for succor,
As the voice of God to me."

Also, What Human Heart Could Help But Melt, a poem of some drowning young people. Please send the above-mentioned to Mrs. Rosetta Bass, Coarsegold, Madero county, Cal

Love's Request.

Then Stay With Me, Darling—Stay.

Poem containing lines, "A couple sat beside the fire, debating which should first retire," to H. P. Smith, Kissimmeee, Fla.

The Ride of Jennie McNeal.

To Annie Oliver, Elkettsville, Ind. Songs containing these lines:

The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were plodding the top of Shiloh's hill.
"They sent my Willie across the ocean
Where I ne'er might see him more."

Good Night, Little Girl.

Why is the Ocean So Near the Shore?

"Babyhood of Santa Claus," to Clifford G. Elliott, Smyth's Ferry, Pa.

The Teacher's Dream.

The Banner Betsy Made.

Will Christ Come Tonight, Mamma?

Phantom Footsteps.

Old Man's Story.

Ben Bolt.

Asleep on the Deep.

Fare Thee Well, Old Kentucky Home.

Little Alfred's Shilling.

The Best That I Can.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Fashions.

I live in the northwestern part of West Virginia, about 12 miles from the Ohio river. I have only been to the river once. I agree with some others about the present styles that the women wear. I think it is a shame the way some women go dressed. I like some of the medium narrow skirts, and wear them, but I think some are horrible. I see some are looking for their twin. Wonder who mine is? My birthday, March 19, I was 17. Who is my twin?—E. Smith, West Virginia.

A Strange Bedfellow.

I am a girl 16 years old, and weigh 235 pounds. Can any one beat that? My birthday is October 9th. I live on a farm about two miles from Seagrove. I like farm life, but I don't like to go to school. I am in the seventh grade. I have four little pet puppies. They are white and black. I have four pet squirrels. I keep them in a cage under a tree before the porch. They play a heap. I have had one of them nearly five years. It will eat bread and milk, and it sleeps with me every night. My grandpa takes the Blade. He is 81 years old, and I think a lot of him. Will some one please send me this song, "Oh, Carry Me Back to Tennessee."—Carrie Moore, Seagrove, N. C.

A Bird and Flower Lover.

I think the month of May is the most cheerful month in the year, when everything gets on it's coat of green and the birds are building their new homes and singing so sweetly. I think every boy and girl should belong to the bird club, then the birds would have a protection. I have had birds to fly on my head and shoulders and walk around my feet. The flowers are just as sweet a thing as there is on earth, and they help to make a home happy. We are favored with coal, oil, gas and good water; our hills are something beautiful. I think the boys and girls will never be **happier than they are when at home** with their parents, where they have the privilege to work, play, go and come as they please.—R. E. G., West Virginia.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Mabel Young Candler, N. C., 14, lives 14 miles from a town. She likes to ride horseback.

Madeline E. Farthing, Watauga Falls, N. C., expects to write later about a climb she made to a high mountain near her home. That will be of interest to all the boys and girls, and especially to those who live in level sections.

Warren F. Close, Sept. 12, Sundale, Ohio, lives near the beautiful Rock Springs, a fine park. Warren has started a bank account, and he and his brother take piano lessons. I like the idea of a bank account, no matter how little you put by each week or month, it all helps, and it may some day be of great use to you.

Amos Wittig and grace Wittig, Ulster, Pa., will exchange view cards. Amos says that Oliver Cromwell is the answer to Ashe Co. girl and he hopes she won't forget the card. Amos lives near Mt. Pisgah, where is a tower from which you can view seven counties. Amos will be 14, July 30.

Grace Riggs, 13, Hur, W. Va., had a birthday in June. Her hobby is going to school.

Hadley Cotrell, 15, Oka, W. Va., goes a step farther and says that his hobby is going to school for an education. Harley both reads and writes stories. He sends a riddle: "An iron horse with a flaxen tail; the longer he doth run, the shorter his tail doth become."

Sadie Provance is an orphan girl, hardworking, living on the farm and each day accomplishing the difficult labor there. She takes time to write in response to my request for vacation ideas. She says, "I certainly enjoy nature's gifts."

Eva Hall of Springfield, Maine, would like to correspond with boys and girls. Her hobbies are housekeeping and playing the violin.

We have a lot of nice houseplants and flowers. I am 11 years old. I like to write and read. I am in the fifth grade.—**Freda Vere Hillard, Meauwataka, Michigan.**

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TREASURY SHOWS A GOOD RECORD

McAdoo Issues Report Saying He Is Pleased With Work of Fiscal Year.

Washington. July 2.—Secretary McAdoo yesterday issued a statement expressing his gratification with the condition of the treasury general fund at the close of the fiscal year.

There was a surplus of ordinary receipts for the year amounting to $33,784,452. The Panama canal payments for the year, however, wiped this out, as they totaled $34,826,941. They were paid out of the current revenues, leaving the sum of $1,010,058 as a charge against the general fund. The net balance of the general fund at the present time is $145,835,502.

Secretary McAdoo says this showing is exceptionally good as compared with previous years. He says that except for the provisions in the income tax law which grants corporations 10 days after the close of the fiscal year before penalties attach, there would have been a surplus of $2,500,000, as against a deficit of $400,000 for 1913, and a surplus of $1,897,000 for 1912. Approximately $3,500,000 in taxes assessed on these corporations remain unpaid. The report gives the following figures:

Customs		$292,128,527.63
Int. rev. ordinary..		308,613,843.73
Corporation excise and inc.........	$43,079,819.44	
Indiv. income.....	28,306,336.69	71,386,156.13
*Miscellaneous		62,215,179.71
Tot. ord. rets...		$734,343,700.20
Tot. ord. disburse.		700,559,248.13
Surp. of ord. rets.		$633,784,452.07

*Including $3,800,000 of postal revenue.

Secretary McAdoo congratulated President Wilson, Majority Leader Underwood of the house, and Senator Simmons upon the result.

WILL BANISH ILIITERACY

Moonlight Schools in Kentucky Doing Good Work.

How illiteracy is about to be banished from a Kentucky county through the "moonlight schools" is told in interesting fashion by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, superintendent of Dowan county, in a statement addressed to the United States commissioner of education. The school workers have on record the name, location and history of every illiterate in the mountain country, and are able to make a special study of each individual case. One by one the illiterates are interested in the work of such schools as the "Moonlight School of Old House Creek." In the last two years the thousands and more illiterates have been reduced to a few hundred; and it is believed that the last vestige of illiteracy will be wiped out by the close of the present year.

Much Expected of Government.

St. Paul, with a population of a a quarter million, is the latest large city to come under the commission form of government. One optimist makes this comment: "We expect the boss to disappear, the extravagance to go, the taxes to diminish, political jobbery to vanish, a firmer moral tone in all the city affairs."

BURNS BARRELS OF AIR

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Boils, bakes, fries, roasts—cooks anything. Ideal for family use, picnics, cottages, camping. Quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruits. SUMMER and WINTER STOVE. Intense heat under control. Not Dangerous Like Gasoline. Valveless, Wickless, Automatic, Blue flame. Air Gas Burner. Consumes Barrels of Air to one gallon of Kerosene (Coal Oil). Won't Explode. Thousands Now In Families. Ed. N. Helwig—"Used half gallon oil last week for baking, cooking, ironing." F. C. Boylston, S. C.—"Easy to run—nice and clean." Wm. O. Foe, Mo.—"Can get a meal in 20 minutes." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky.—"Can do anything my range does. Cool, comfortable kitchen." No coal, wood, dirt or ashes. Nothing to get out of order. Gives economy, service, genuine comfort. Saves time, trouble, expense, drudgery, fuel bills. Always ready for use. Simple, durable, lasts for years. Price Low—$3.25 and up. Any number of burners. Not sold in stores. Send No Money. Write today for description, 30-Day Trial Offer.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Quick, easy, sure. All year seller. Show 12 sell 10. Nothing ever like it before. Guaranteed. Write today for Money-Making Plans and full particulars. Territory going fast—get in early

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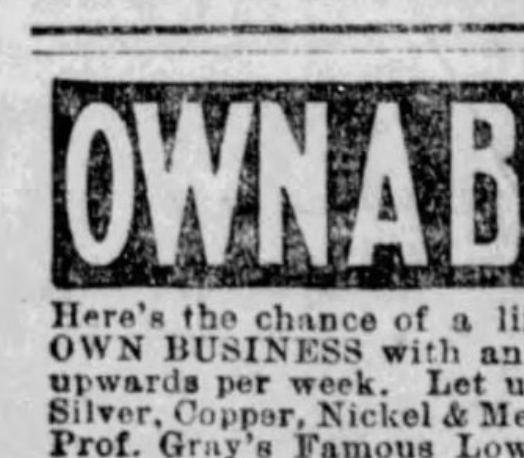

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Here's the chance of a life time to OWN YOUR OWN BUSINESS with an income of $30 to $50 and upwards per week. Let us start you in the Gold, Silver, Copper, Nickel & Metal Plating Business with Prof. Gray's Famous Low-priced Plating Outfits. Demand for plating enormous. Profits IMMENSE. Customers everywhere. Every Home, Store, Factory, Jeweler, Restaurant, Hotel have plating to be done. No canvassing—no peddling. A clean, honest, legitimate business. More plating than you can attend to. People bring you work. Prof. Gray's Outfits are practical and complete and do the very finest of work. Process simple, anyone can understand. A few cents worth of material required to do a dollars worth of plating. We're an old established firm—in business over 20 years. We do plating ourselves know what is required. Send postal today for Prof. Gray's Large Plating Catalogue and Successful Money Making Plans. SENT FREE.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5 We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

PACIFIC SALMON

I would like some information about the salmon of the Pacific ocean. —J. R., Long Beach, Calif.

There are several different species of salmon on the Pacific coast and as their habits are somewhat similar we will give a description of but one, the quinnat salmon, also known in various parts of its range as Chinook, king, Columbia, Sacremento or tye salmon, and is the most important of these salmons. It is not only superior in food qualities, but attains a vastly larger size, has a wider geographical range and a greater commercial value. When fresh from the ocean it is a very handsome, well formed fish, greatly resembling the Atlantic salmon. It is of a uniform rich red color, becoming paler or streaked on the approach of the spawning season. In size, no other salmon of the world compares with it. Its known range is practically from Monterey bay to the Yukon river. While in the sea quinnat salmon do not wander very far from the mouths of the rivers they have left, and for this reason usually return to spawn in the rivers in which they were hatched. They are very persistent in ascending the rivers to spawn. On reaching the headwaters they remain a week or two before proceeding to the spawning grounds. When they first come from the ocean the sexes are almost identical in appearance, but as the spawning approaches the male becomes very thin and the female takes on a round plump appearance. As soon as they reach fresh water their appetites grow less, their throats begin to narrow, and their stomachs to shrink. This enables them to overcome the temptation to return to their well-stocked feeding grounds in the ocean, and the longer they remain in fresh water the greater are the changes. This change comes about gradually until at the near approach of the spawning season their throats and stomachs become entirely incapacitated for receiving food and the desire and ability to feed leaves them entirely. The great reserve of flesh and blood which they bring from the ocean enables them to keep the vital organs active until their mission up the fresh water streams is accomplished. Quinnat salmon, like all Pacific salmon, do not return to the sea, but die on or near their spawning grounds. After spawning they rapidly deteriorate, the flesh shades off to a light dirty pink and they become foul, diseased and much emaciated. Their scales are wholly absorbed in the skin and in various places the skin is worn off. Their fins and tails become badly mutilated and in a short time they die exhausted. The spawning season, considering the entire coast, lasts at least six months.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

I wish to know something about the District of Columbia, whether the citizens are allowed to vote or not. —W. C., Pittsford, Mich.

This country is a union of states; only states have representatives in congress and only the citizens of states are allowed to vote for presidential electors. Refer to the constition, and you will see that it says, in article 2, section 1, clause 2, that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc. It says "states"—therefore the people of a territory, of the District of Columbia, who do not live in a state, cannot vote for electors; and as only states can have representatives, the people of the territories and of the district can not vote for them.

There are, of course, no state or county officers for whom the people of the District could vote; and the government of the District is vested by law in the hands of a commission of three persons, who appoint all subordinate officials. Formerly it had an elective government, but this proved to be extravagant and wasteful, so congress abolished it and substituted the present plan. It is the best and most economically governed city in the country, and taxes are much lower there than in other cities of the same size.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Kindly give an account of the life of Frederick Douglass.—A. W., Lapel, Indiana.

Frederick Douglass, the American lecturer and journalist, the son of a negro slave, was born in Tuckahoe, Md., in February, 1817. Although his father was a white man, his mother was of brown complexion and he was raised, according to the law, as a slave. In 1832 he was purchased by a Baltimore shipbuilder, but made his escape in 1838. As he had taught himself to read and write and had showed talent as an orator, he was employed by the Anti-Slavery as one of their orators. In 1845 he published his "Autobiography," and afterward made a successful lecturing tour in England. In 1870 he started a journal entitled "The New National Era;" in 1871 he was appointed secretary of the commission to Santo Domingo; in 1872 he was a presidential elector, in 1877 United States marshal for the District of Columbia and then commissioner of deeds and in 1889 was made United States minister to Haiti. In 1838 he was married to Anna Murray, a free woman, by whom he had five children. She died in 1882 and in 1884 he was married to Helen Pitts of New York state. He died in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1895.

NAPOLEON II.

Please publish a sketch of Napoleon II.—W. H. H., Gus, Ky.

Napoleon II., or the Duke of Reichstadt, was born in Paris March 20, 1811, and died at Schonbrunn, Austria, July 2, 1832. He was the son of Emperor Napoleon and from his birth was styled king of Rome. After his father's first abdication in 1814, he went with his mother to Vienna. After Waterloo Napoleon proclaimed him Napoleon II. (June 2, 1815.) He was brought up at the court of his grandfather, Emperor Francis, who created him Duke of Reichstadt. His education was careful and he was early trained for a military career. After passing through subordinate grades he was made lieutenant-colonel, in June, 1831, and took command of a battalion in the Gyulai regiment of Hungarian infantry, then garrisoned at Vienna. He was extremely attentive to his military duties, but he had grown very tall and slender and symptoms of consumption had early shown themselves. The duke is said to have possessed rare linguistic powers. He was made the hero of L'Aiglon (The Eaglet), a drama by Edmond Rostand.

FORMATION OF COAL

Will you please tell me something of the formation of coal?—W. F. C., Tundale, Ohio.

Many theories have been advanced as to how coal was first formed. Coal beds have been attributed to the drying up of petroleum in lakes on old land surfaces, to the separation of carbon by some fanciful chemical process from limestone, and to the accumulation of seaweeds along old ocean beaches. These theories may be dismissed without discussion; they may help to explain some particular instance, but they are of no wide application. The generally accepted theory applies to practically all kinds of coal deposits and is, briefly, as follows:

When the woody material, cellulose, of the leaves and stems of plants, falls on the ground it soon oxidizes or decays and the oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen present pass into the air or soil as gases, the hydrogen and oxygen chiefly as water vapor, the carbon as carbon dioxide and the nitrogen as ammonia. Finally, of the original material, say the trunk of a great tree, only the ash, composed chiefly of silica, alumina and iron oxide, is left. Thus it happens that the leaves, twigs and branches that have fallen for thousands of years in the forest are represented by a few inches of vegetable mold or humus, plant substance not yet oxidized to ash. If, however, the ground be covered by water, as in a swamp, air is partly excluded and decay proceeds so slowly that the vegetable or animal remains may be preserved for long periods of time. Still oxidation goes on; the dead plants gradually give up their hydrogen, oxygen and carbon as water, marsh gas and carbon monoxide and change to a mass of partly decayed vegetable fibre, or even to a black muck.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASS'N.

Please give information about the American Protective Association.—L. K., Payne, Ohio.

The American Protective Association, or "A. P. A.," is a secret order organized throughout the United States and Canada. Its chief doctrine, as announced in its declaration of principle, is that "subjection to and support any ecclesiastical power not created and controlled by American citizens, and which claims equal, if not greater, sovereignity than the government of the United States of America, is irreconcilable with American citizenship;" and it accordingly opposes "the holding of offices in national, state or municipal government by any subject or supporter of such ecclesiastical power." Another of its purposes is to prevent all public encouragement and support of sectarian schools. It does not constitute a separate political party, but seeks to control existing parties and to elect friendly and defeat objectionable candidates by the concerted action of citizens affiliated with all parties much after the style of the American or "Know Nothing" party. The order was founded March 13, 1887, and once claimed a membership of over 2,000,000.

LONDON'S EARLY HISTORY

Please tell something of the early history of the city of London.—A. M. K., Missouri.

It is believed that London was occupied by the Celtic Britons before the arrival of the Romans, but it was not until the Roman era that the city became a place of importance. There were probably two Roman Londons; the first destroyed by Boadicea and probably consisting of the area extending from near the Tower on the east by the course of the Langbourne on the north, by the course of the Walbrook on the west, and the Thames on the south; the second probably the same as the mediaeval walled city. The Roman walls were destroyed by the Danes and restored by King Alfred. London assumed a certain amount of independence after the Romans left Britain, and throughout the Anglo-Saxon period it appears to have supported the monarch who was acceptable to the rest of the kingdom. Alfred was the first king who seems to have comprehended the importance of London as a military stronghold. In the years 764, 798 and 801 the city suffered from fires. Later it was sacked by the Danes, who obtained a considerable settlement in Southwark and on the western boundary of the city beyond the Ludgate. At the time William the Conqueror invaded England, London treated with this warrior and finally submitted to his rule. William then built his stronghold, the beginnings of the Tower of London. He then granted the city its ancient rights by a charter, which is still preserved. When Henry I. came to the throne, London received a new charter, and under the Plantagenets the grants increased considerably, while its municipal privileges were made the standard for governing the many municipal boroughs in the provinces.

MISCELLANEOUS

T. B. H., Folsom. W. Va.—The names of the presidential candidates do not appear on the ballot.

G. C. C., Butler, Mo.—We have no references mentioning a law providing for the succession to the British throne during the reign of Elizabeth. Before she died, she named her successor, James of Scotland.

Teach Marital Responsibility.

The Detroit Pastors' Union, composed of all the evangelical pastors in the city, is planning a two weeks' campaign to teach the young people the responsibility of marriage as a means of combating the divorce evil. The co-operation of civic societies and other organizations is sought in an educational campaign on the subject of "Marriage and Divorce." Books and pamphlets on the subject are to be widely circulated.

OWNERS OF SUNKEN SHIP ABANDON HER

New Type of Diving Bell Will Be Used in Salving Empress of Ireland.

The steamship Empress of Ireland, sunk in collision by the Storstad in the St. Lawrence, will never float again, says the New York Sun. The owners of the ship have abandoned her to the underwriters, and the best the latter hope to do is to recover certain particularly valuable parts of her cargo. After that the 14,000-ton liner will probably be dynamited. The Yankee Salvage Association of New York has been awarded contracts for reclaiming the bullion aboard, saving the mails and recovering as many as possible of the bodies held within the hull.

The work will be extremely difficult. Where the Empress of Ireland lies in the outer reach of the St. Lawrence river the water has a minimum depth of 126 feet. At high tide the stream is 16 feet deeper and the current is very strong when the tide is in full swing, making toward the flood or the ebb. At best, with weather conditions favoring, diving operations can be carried on only during the hours of slack water between the shifting tides.

Work Is Difficult.

After the diver has reached the upturned hull of the Empress of Ireland only the lesser part of his undertaking is accomplished. Patiently, hole by hole, he must drill perforations around a circle big enough for him to pass likewise for the bags of mail and the boxes of bullion to be hoisted out afterward.

With the opening cut in the skin of the ship, then this operation must be repeated at each of the intervening bulkheads, of which there are four. While there is now an electrically-driven submarine drill, still the diver cannot bore many holes at each submergence, for the longest time available is a scant hour at the most during the slack between tides. At this rate the salvors estimate that it will take anywhere from five to six weeks to complete the work planned.

Difficult as the recovery of the mail and the bullion is likely to prove, there is harder work ahead of the salvors in the reclaiming of the bodies. Therefore it is possible that the salvors will employ an apparatus but little known commercially over here. This is the diving bell. In principle it is a counterpart of an inverted tumbler submerged and filled with compressed air, the air pressure exactly balancing that of the enveloping water. Diving bells made of steel and big enough to hold several workmen—really submarine caissons—make it possible to do quickly tasks that would be dragged along for weeks where divers alone are employed.

The Diving Bell.

The difference of procedure is easily explained. The diving bell is a structure of heavy steel and has ballast tanks into which water can be let in order to make it certain that the bell will sink when completely filled with air under suitable pressure. Into this bottomless chamber go the workmen, standing or sitting upon narrow platforms, and thus they reach the bottom without recourse to diving dress and, accordingly, have the utmost freedom of movement. They are not hampered by life lines and air hose, nor weighted down by great leaden soled shoes.

The diving bell is lighted by electricity and connected by telephone with the people at the surface. The steel compartment has shelves for holding a variety of tools, and so equipped the workers would take but a short while to cut right through the hull of the Empress of Ireland.

But the diving bell would also help the divers, because instead of using the boats at the surface for tenders they could use the diving bell as a base of operations, and from that point, sheltered from the sweep of the tide, with short lengths of air hose and life line, could reach into the body of the liner with a minimum of danger and under conditions promising a far quicker accomplishment of their duties.

Peril Has Been Eliminated.

The latest type of diving bell is a very different submarine apparatus from that employed some years ago. Today, thanks to the investigations of Dr. Leonard Hill, F. R. S., the peculiar peril of the diving bell has been eliminated. In years gone by when the men finished their work or when the shift was ended the bell was hoisted slowly toward the surface in order to give the operatives a chance to recover progressively from the stress of high pressure. Even so the precaution was not always sufficient, and a great many of the workers suffered from bends and a considerable number of them developed paralysis later on, if they did not die.

Dr. Hill has invented a type of diving bell which has within its compass a decompression chamber and the operation of this compartment is entirely independent of the rapidity with which the bell may be hoisted to the surface, and conversely, with the speed with which it may be plunged into the waterbed. In the first case, coming up the operative goes into the decomposition chamber and remains there as long as it is necessary to bring the pressure of that compartment progressively down to the atmospheric normal.

Again, if the bell is descending quickly, the worker remains in the decompression chamber, which, in that case, becomes in effect a compression chamber, the pressure of the air being raised gradually until it is equal to that in the bottomless working space adjoining. When this balance is reached the submarine toiler can swing open the door in the dividing bulkhead and step outside to take up his labors without risk.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

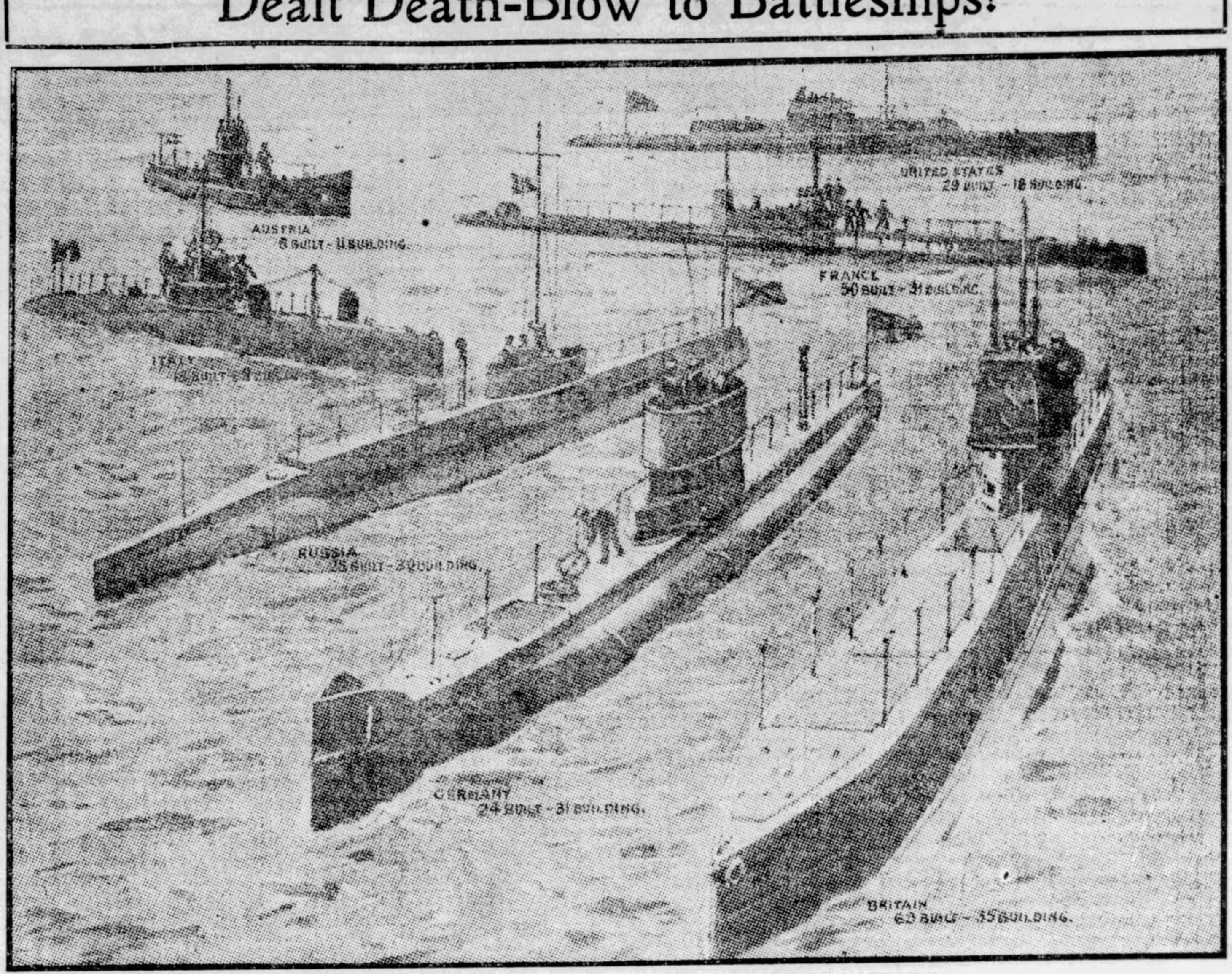
Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pain from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

To prove the Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never used the Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 6223 P. O. Bldg., East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligation. One bottle only to an address.

Dealt Death-Blow to Battleships?



AUSTRIA 6 BUILT - 1 BUILDING
UNITED STATES 29 BUILT - 16 BUILDING
FRANCE
RUSSIA
GERMANY 24 BUILT - 31 BUILDING
BRITAIN 63 BUILT - 35 BUILDING

SHOWING SUBMARINE STRENGTH OF THE POWERS.

Sir Percy Scott, the well known English admiral and gunnery expert, says: "The real question to settle before even talking about building more battleships is, 'Are they of use or are they not?' The introduction of the vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on the top of the water. The functions of a war vessel were: Defensively—(1) to attack ships that come to bombard our forts; (2) to attack ships that come to blockade us; (3) to attack ships convoying a landing party; (4) to attack the enemy's fleet; (5) to attack ships interfering with our commerce. Offensively—(1) to bombard an enemy's ports; (2) to blockade an enemy; (3) to convoy a landing party; (4) to attack the enemy's fleet; (5) to atttack the enemy's commerce. The submarine renders 1, 2 and 3 impossible, as no man-of-war will dare to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines. The fourth function of a battleship is to attack an enemy's fleet, but there will be no fleet attack, as it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea. Submarines and aeroplanes have entirely revolutionized naval warfare; no fleet can hide itself from the aeroplane eye, and the submarine can deliver a deadly attack in broad daylight. Under these circumstances, I can see no use for battleships and very little chance of much employment for fast cruisers. What we require is an enormous fleet of submarines, airships, and aeroplanes, and a few fast cruisers, provided we can find a place to keep them in safety during war time. In my opinion, as the motor vehicle has driven the horse from the road, so has the submarine driven the battleship from the sea."

What She Saw From a Dirigible Airship

MRS. H. SPEARMAN.

Mrs. H. Spearman Lewis flew over Chicago in Knabenshue's dirigible airship the other day. What she saw may surprise you. It wasn't the view of the lake, the queer look of street and avenue and park, the funny appearance of people looked down upon from cloudland. No, she saw only wasted roof space—and was grieved.

"A visit to Mars," she said, "could not to me be filled with more extraordinary impressions. The first were of acres and acres of roof. Nice, clean concrete and gravel roofs—absolutely wasted so far as they may contribute to the comfort of those living beneath them, except as a shelter.

"With the cry of congested communities is going up, I wonder why some one doesn't start a crusade to use the roofs. We have stairs down to the dark, damp cellars, but none to the roofs, where there is room for the flower beds and comfort during the summer nights!"

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, June 29.

SENATE—Senator Borah concluded a three days' speech in opposition to the provisions of the Newlands trade commission bill giving the commission power to determine "unfair competition" in trade. Senator Lewis defended the pending trade commission bill, and said that while all might not agree with the details of the trust program, it would be approved in its general principles. Debate was resumed during the morning hour on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Partial conference report on the District bill was agreed to, Senate amendments still in dispute insisted upon, and the bill sent back to conference. Joint resolution was adopted extending to July 15 current appropriation bills where those for the next fiscal year have not yet been passed. Senator Burton predicted that river and harbor bills would be unable to pass in the future unless the method of appropriation were changed. Senator Chamberlain's resolution to recruit the army of war strength was favorably reported by the military committee. Senators Thompson, Lea, Hughes, Clapp and Kenyon were appointed to investigate charges of misuse of Senate stationery in connection with the gold mine promotion.

HOUSE—Conferees on the District appropriation bill made another partial report. Disputed items in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill were agreed to. Lever bill to regulate cotton exchanges dealing in cotton "futures" were passed. Voted to continue current appropriations during first fifteen days of new fiscal year, because of delay in passing new supply measures. Passed Hay bill to create a corps of veterinarians in the army. Rejected, 185 to 52, the Flood bill for appointment of a peace centenary celebration commission to celebrate 100th anniversary of signing of Ghent treaty with Great Britain and Ireland.

Tuesday, June 30.

SENATE—Many private pension bills were passed. Senator Cummins spoke in defense of the Newlands trade commission bill. Senator Clapp emphasized the opposition of the President to government by commission during the campaign. In foreign relations committee Senators Root and William Alden Smith had a wordy altercation, in which the New York senator was charged with attempting to suppress the truth. Commerce committee approved the Newlands amendment to the river and harbor bill for a national commission to frame a system of inland waterway improvement. Hearings on the railroad securities bill were continued before the interstate commerce committee.

HOUSE—Representative Townsend, of New Jersey, offered a resolution for an investigation of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Co. District appropriation bill was sent back to conference. Conference report on legislative appropriation bill again showed disagreement as to mileage for senators and representatives. Adopted provision in legislative appropriation bill for transferring proposed commercial attaches from the state department to the department of commerce.

Wednesday, July 1.

SENATE—Senator Burton continued his attack on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Joint resolution agreed to empower the President to invite foreign delegates to the International Congress on Home Education in Philadelphia in September. Senator Cummins continued his speech in favor of the Newlands trade commission bill. Democratic conference adopted resolution declaring that congress should not adjourn until trust legislation had been disposed of. George T. Marye, of California, was nominated to be ambassador to Russia.

HOUSE—The rues committee postponed its vote on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment until August 1. Calendar Wednesday bills were set aside until today and the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was debated. Railroad officials opposing the bill for federal inspection of locomotives were heard by the interstate commerce committee.

Thursday, July 2.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the river and harbor bill. Investigation of charges of misuse of senate stationery in promotion of a gold mine in North Carolina was begun in a committee. Voted to adjourn from Friday until Monday. Banking committtee approved the nomination of A. C. Miller, of San Francisco, for the federal reserve board, and continued considerations of the four other nominations.

HOUSE—Bills under the calendar Wednesday rule were considered. Consideration of the Adamson bill for granting rights to build dams on navigable rivers for opening water power resources was deferred until Tuesday. Rucker bill proposing amendments to the campaign publicity law was considered.

Friday, July 3.

SENATE—Investigation of alleged misuse of official stationery in a gold mine promotion continued by special committee. Senate foreign relations committee authorized to investigate all transactions connected with negotiation of proposed treaty with Nicaragua.

HOUSE—President Wilson urged appropriation of $200,000 for relief of the Salem fire sufferers. Conference report on Indian appropriation bill bearing many amendments brought in. Representatives Loft, of New York, and Morgan and McGuire, of Oklahoma, all holding contested seats, declared illegally elected by investigating committee. Representative Levy's resolution to end the session July 15 forced adjournment until noon Monday.

GRATITUDE REWARDED

FREE OFFER MADE FOR THIRD TIME

Toledo Weekly Blade readers are grateful people and their glowing words of appreciation and gratitude have so stirred the heart of Catarrh Specialist Sproule, that for the third time he offers a FREE Treatment for Catarrh to all who apply.

Doubtless, you read the other two advertisements and remember that the Specialist set aside a certain number of treatments to be given away FREE. You remember too, that Catarrh Specialist Sproule is an authority on Catarrh in its every form and that after 25 years of study and experience, he has perfected a method of treatment which cures, even many cases hitherto thought hopeless.

The two previous offers of FREE Treatment have met with a wonderful response. Not only were the number set aside exhausted in short order; but the gratitude expressed for help and benefit received has been overwhelming. "I can not thank you enough for showing me your new method which drives out that horrible, loathsome Catarrh, and makes Heaven within me and around me," has been the burden of hundreds of letters received. And just think, these letters have come from YOUR friends and neighbors, people who like yourself read the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Catarrh Treatments FREE

Now this third offer is made to you. Do you want to get rid of your Catarrh? Send for a Free Treatment. Do you want to feel like a new person? Send for a Free Treatment NOW. Would you rid yourself of that fear that your Catarrh is developing into incurable trouble? Write for a Free Treatment this moment. Take the pen in your hand—get pen and ink—a pencil will do —address a post card or note to SPECIALIST SPROULE, 43 TRADE BUILDING, BOSTON and ask for a Free Treatment.

You see it is a very simple thing to do for a large a gain. Remember it won't cost you a penny to try for yourself the New Method which is attracting such wide spread attention and which has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh.

Be among the grateful ones for this offer. Send for a FREE Treatment and you will bless the day you saw this advertisement.

Send off now. Remember the supply goes quickly. Write CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 43 TRADE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

LEGION OF HONOR ORIGIN

Was Founded by Napoleon When He Was First Consul.

The first decorations of the Legion of Honor, the famous French order of merit, were conferred in 1802 on military and civil officers who had distinguished themselves under the consulate. The order was founded May 19, 1802, by Napoleon when he was first consul. It consisted of various grades as grand crosses, grand officers, commanding officers and legionaries, and was a reward for services of merit. The order was confirmed by Louis XVIII when the Bourbons were returned to the throne a century ago, and it has been continued, with necessary changes in the constitution, through the reigns of Charles X, Louis Philippe, Napoleon III, and the second and third republics. Many American and British subjects and other foreigners have received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Hole Was Real Problem.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The professor of natural philosophy in Trinity College gave the class a problem to think over during the night and answer the next day. The question was this:

"If a hole was bored through the center of the earth from side to side and a ball dropped into it, would it come to a state of rest?"

Next morning a student was called up on this philosophical problem.

"What answer do you give this question?" asked the professor.

"Well, really," said he, "I have not thought of the main question, but of a preliminary one. How are you going to get that hole through?"

CAMERA and COMPLETE OUTFIT 25c

This is the smallest camera in existence being a little over 2 inches long. Takes pictures 1⅛x1⅛ inches. Leatherette covered. Complete outfit of plates, papers, chemicals, etc., with complete instructions so any Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures of landscapes, buildings, friends, etc. Same principle of operation as high priced cameras. Affords good opportunity to become acquainted with art of photography at small expense. This camera is offered free to introduce our paper, Everyday Life, into new homes. Send only 25 cents, stamps or silver, and we will send our paper one year and make you a free present of this little camera and outfit, or we will send you our paper 3 years and send you 3 outfits for

W.M.Co., 337 W. Madison St., Dept 17 C52 Chicago

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I am going to mail you a brand new pair of 10-karat, gold-filled, "Perfect-Vision" glasses for you to try. I am even going to pay postage right to your own home.

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be, and you will find that you can again read the finest print and thread the smallest-eyed needle, or see at a long distance and shoot as well as you ever did in your younger days, without any headaches or eye-pains.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

Try them out yourself, anyway you please, and if you find that every word I just said is true, I want you to

Help Me Introduce Them

to your friends whenever you get the chance. If you want to do me this favor sit down right now, fill out the below coupon and send it in at once, without a cent, and I will immediately send you a pair of my 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles on 7 days' free trial.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me, on seven days' free trial, a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, complete with perfect-vision lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, silver-tipped, gold-lettered pocketbook spectacle case, and if I find that they really and truly are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them, and I myself am to be the sole judge, I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed to let me, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you?..........

How many years have you used reading spectacles (if any)?..........

Name ....

Post Office..........

Rural Route..........Box No..........State..........

Ask This Man to Read Your Life

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at any distance Amazes all who write to him.

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His Description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself), your birth date and sex, to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading Free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect and that he is up to date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvelous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name, address, the date, month, year and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage and clerical work. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1115-F, No. 24 Groote Markt, The Hague, Holland. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Postage on letters to Holland five cents.

PEACE MEN VISIT WILSON

Delegates Get His Thanks—Sends Envoy to Mexico.

Washington, July 3.—American delegates to the Niagara mediation conference—Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann—returned to the capital today and conferred with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

While the Niagara conference is in recess awaiting Carranza's canvass of his generals under the plan of Guadaloupe, as to sending delegates to treat with Huerta's emissaries, the American delegates will remain in Washington. The three South American mediators will also return here shortly and keep in touch with the situation, awaiting the next move.

Iglesias Calderer, one of the constitutionalist leaders, expected to represent Carranza if he sends delegates, declared today he did not believe the canvass of constitutionalist chiefs would authorize sending delegates to treat with Huerta unless they went to discuss terms of surrender. He gave it as his opinion the proposal to discuss the internal affairs of Mexico would be rejected.

John R. Silliman, formerly vice consul at Satlillo, left Washington today for Mexico as President Wilson's personal envoy to attempt to induce constitutionalist leaders to mediate their differences with Huerta and to bring about harmon, between Carranza and Villa.

President Wilson greeted the American delegates warmly.

"I'm proud of the way you represented the United States," said he. An engagement was made for a longer one later. All the secretaries congratulated Mr. Lehmann and Justice Lamar.

BIG BUSINESS REACHES FOR MEXICAN CASH

Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Want Revenues That Are Taken in at Vera Cruz.

Washington, July 3.—Big business in Wall Street is reaching out for a part, if not all, of the millions of dollars of Mexican customs and other port revenues that are being collected by the United States at Vera Cruz.

Following the mysterious visit of J. Pierpont Morgan to the White House, where he talked with President Wilson for an hour, it became known today that Morgan & Co. and Kuehn, Loeb & Co. have proposed the application of Vera Cruz import and export revenues to the payment of the interest on Mexican bonds held by those bankers.

Morgan Gets No Damages.

It also transpired during the day that the state department had taken action, construed by some members of the senate foreign relations committee as preventing the recovery of damages by Americans for the destruction of property by the warring factions in Mexico. The department has informed claimants that Mexico cannot be held responsible for losses.

This being the attitude of the administration toward American citizens owning property in Mexico, it seems that the United States does not contemplate holding the Vera Cruz revenues to apply on damages. Nor will these revenues be held to cover an indemnity which the United States waived in the protocol signed at Niagara Falls. The New York bankers, therefore, are confident that eventually a large part of the Vera Cruz receipts will be turned over to them by the United States government.

Think Chance Improved.

The situation they regard as much more favorable to an early payment of interest in Mexican bonds than would have been the case had the United States not occupied Vera Cruz.

Advices from New York are to the effect that Morgan and Kuehn, Loeb & Co. presented a formal request to the president about the middle of June for the application of the Vera Cruz revenue on the Mexican loan. The matter was taken under advisement by the cabinet but no reply has been dispatched to the New York bankers.

GARBAGE CAN ROUTS NAVY

Deluge of Slops Too Much for San Domingo Tars.

New York, July 3.—None the worse for its experience, the Clyde liner, Algonquin, arrived yesterday from South American ports—from Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, in particular. The Algonquin chanced to ram its bow into the hottest part of the San Domingan revolution and its officers had trouble keeping it from being riddled by the native "navy."

At Puerta Plata the entire besieging navy came puffing out and bid the Algonquin begone. It was a very formal visit, and as the little yachts scraped up alongside of the big American vessel all the officers and crew, in all their San Domingan glory, were on deck, stiffly saluting.

But the Clyde liner's cook did not know. His kitchen porthole opened over the rows of brilliant uniforms. With everyday precision the cook lifted his garbage can and let fly its contents over the representatives of official Santo Domingo. The deluge of slops could not be dodged—and it sent General Bordas' navy home in a huff.

JAPS' LEGAL CHIEF DIES

Tokio, July 3.—Henry Willard Denison, legal adviser of the Japanese department of foreign affairs since 1880, died today in St. Luke's American hospital. Mr. Denison was stricken with paralysis a week ago.

WAR VETERAN, RUPTURED FOR YEARS, GETS RELIEF

Henry E. Allen Tells How Wonderful Invention Gave Him Comfort at Last.

Henry E. Allen is a war veteran. When he left the battlefields where he served the nation he was seriously ruptured. It was part of the price of his heroism.

For many years he struggled with this handicap. He tried truss after truss and spent hundreds of dollars for them.

Every truss proved a failure. He grew discouraged, and had about given up the hope of ever getting comfort and satisfaction again.

Then at last he found the Schuiling Rupture Lock.

He tried it, and found that his rupture was securely, naturally supported.

Finds Troubles Ended.

His troubles had been ended, once for all, by the Schuiling Rupture Lock. Mr. Allen tells his experience in a letter to the Schuiling Rupture Institute, in which he says:

"I was very much pleased with the Rupture Lock you sent me. It is the only one that I buy that would hold my very large rupture, and I ought to know, for I have bought trusses ever since the war, and paid out hundreds of dollars for them, and they all proved a humbug.

"Your lock is holding me with ease; and some day I expect to be cured. But, even if I don't, it is worth hundreds of times the price to live again in comfort. I will advise all I meet to try it and prove it for themselves. You can publish this letter if you wish to."

Mr. Allen's experience certainly ought to be proof to any one of the safety and efficiency of the Schuiling Rupture Lock. Any man, woman or child can get such relief and restoration by the use of this lock.

This is the most important invention since the treatment of rupture began. Rupture sufferers have been [illegible] years by makers of trusses [illegible] worthless devices made only to [illegible]. The Schuiling Rupture Lock is made to wear.

This announcement brings you honest assurance that you can get relief. The Schuiling Rupture Lock will cure rupture. You can put it on and throw your old trusses away. The Schuiling Lock has been proven by the results that have stood for years. People in all kinds of work, from "rough riders" to desk men, attest its merits.

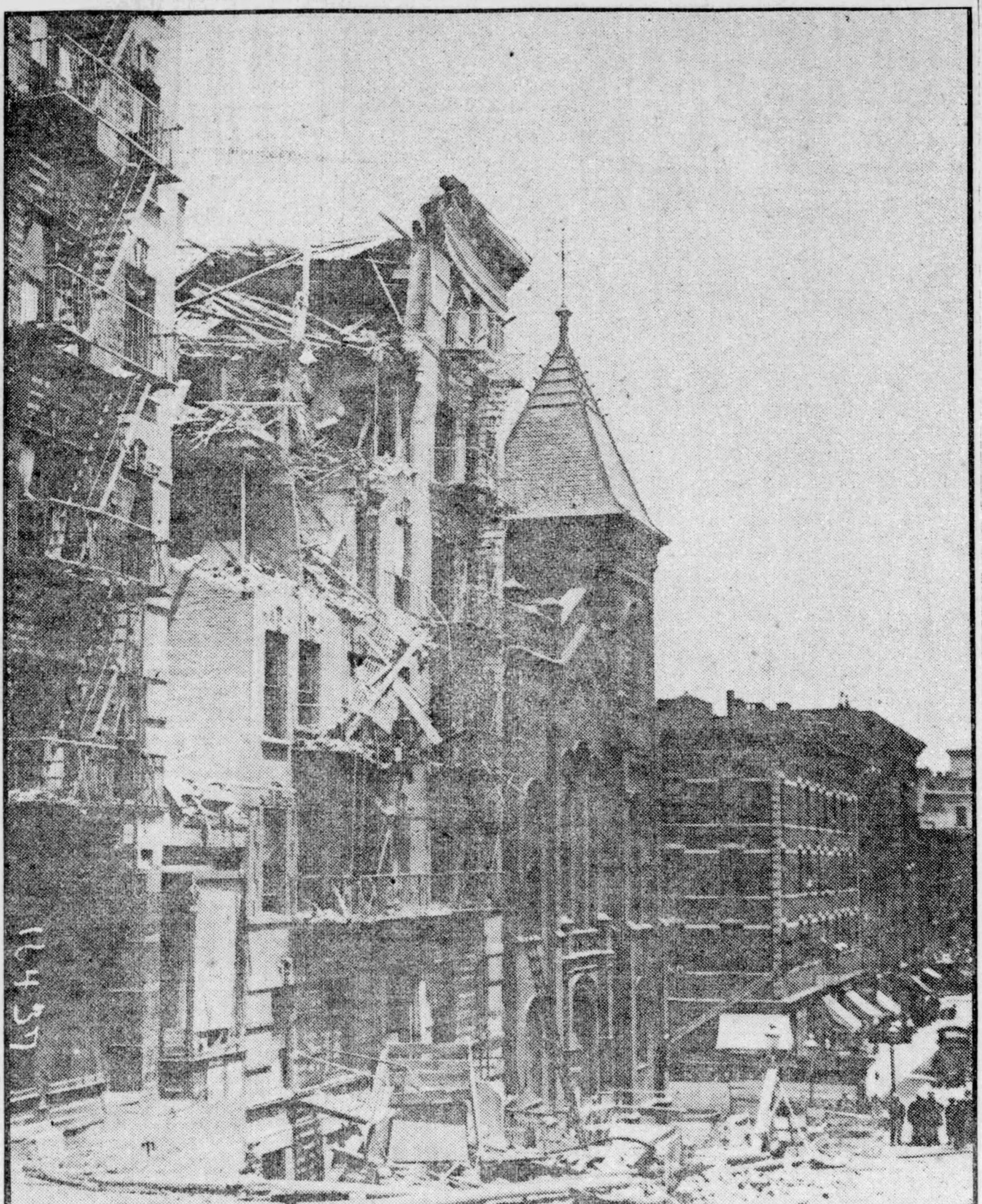
One Month's Trial Free.

The Schuiling Rupture Lock will be sent to any rupture sufferer for free trial for 30 days. That shows our confidence in it. It is simple and easy to wear. It has no insanitary steel springs, stays, elastics, leg bands or complicated and dangerous attachments. It is a perfected device.

Our free book on rupture will interest you and explain in detail the workings of the Schuiling Rupture Lock. Send for the book now. Just write a letter or postal asking for the book, giving your name and address clearly—or fill out and send to us the blank form here:

Schuiling Rupture Institute,
136 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind
Send me your free book, "How to Cure Rupture."
Name ....
City ....
State ....

WHAT AN ANARCHIST'S BOMB DID



Dynamite, believed to have been made by Arthur Caron, of I. W. W. notoriety, exploded on an upper floor of a double-decker seven-story tenement at No. 1626 Lexington avenue New York, wrecking the building, killing Caron and many others, injuring many and driving hundreds of tenants into the street in a panic. Evidence tended to show that Caron, who was arrested in connection with I. W. W. outrages at Tarrytown, N. Y., had been making a bomb when he was blown up with the building.

HUMAN FREEDOM GREATEST RIGHT

President Tells True Mission of Nation in Speech at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 6.—Advocating the modernizing of the Declaration of Independence by applying its principles to the business, the politics and the foreign policies of America, President Wilson Saturday thrilled a huge crowd assembled in Independence Square, within a few feet of where the original declaration was signed.

The President touched on Mexico, the Panama tolls repeal controversy, his anti-trust program, business conditions and his ideals of modern patriotism.

His Idea of Patriotism.

Pounding his fist on the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, he declared Americans today must manage their affairs in a way to do honor to the founders of the nation.

There are men in Washington today, he declared, "whose patriotism is not show, but who accomplish great patriotic things. They are staying in hot Washington doing their duty, keeping a quorum in each house of congress to do business. And I am mighty glad to stay there and stick by them."

As to Business.

Touching on business conditions of the country, President Wilson said a great many allegations of facts were being made, but that a great many of of these facts do not tally with each other.

"Are these men trying to serve their country or something smaller than their country?" the President asked. "If they love America, and there is anything wrong it is their business to put their hands to the task and set it right."

Eighty-five per cent. of the Mexican people, the President said, in touching on Mexico, never have had a right to have a "look-in" on their government, or how the other 15 per cent. were running it. "I know the American people have a heart that beats for them, just as it beats for other millions," Mr. Wilson continued:

Sees Struggling People.

"I hear a great deal about the property loss in Mexico, and I regret that with all my heart, but, back of it all, is a struggling people. Let us not forget that struggle in watching what is going on in front.

"I would be ashamed of the flag if we did anything outside this country which we would not do in it.

His Dream of America.

"And my dream is this, that as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America, it also will bring out this fountain of youth and renewal, that it will also turn to America for those moral inspirations that lie at the base of human freedom; that it will never fear America unless it finds itself engaged in some enterprise inconsistent with the rights of humanity; that America will come to that day when all shall know she puts human rights above all other rights and that her flag is the flag, not only of America, but the flag of humanity."

Speaking on Panama tolls, the President said the treaty with England might be a mistake, but its meaning cannot be mistaken, and he believes in keeping the nation's obligations. He believed in keeping the name of the United States unquestioned and unsullied.

Rock suitable for lithographic stones has been found in the Philippines.

U. S. IS LEADER IN TRADE NOW

World Beater in Exchange of Products Among Its Own People.

Washington, July 3.—Although a world leader in the interchange of products among its own people, the United States' foreign trade is far short of its immediate possibilities.

Such is the conclusion of officials of the department of commerce, after a study of the statistical abstract of the United States for 1913, made public today. American home trade at present is estimated at about $40,000,000,000, which is equal to the international exchanges of the world, and approximately ten times the value of its own foreign trade, now valued at $4,000,000,000.

The abstract shows that the present American export trade of $2,500,000,000 represents about $25 per capita. A per capita basis equal to the of Argentina, it says, would raise American export power to $5,000,000,000, and one equal to that of Belgium would bring its exports to $10,000,000,000 a year, while its aggregate foreign trade, when upon a per capita as large as Canada's, would be considerably over $13,000,000,000.

The United States' commercial power and its strong international power is further emphasized in the abstract. It shows that the United States, with 258,000 miles of railway, possesses one-third of the world's total. It leads in the mileage of its telegraph lines, performs more than one-third of the world's mail service on its own routes, while its public debt of $1,000,000,000, is less than that of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Germany, Australia, Japan, Great Britain and is less than one-sixth that of France, and one-fourth that of Russia.

While there have been frequent temporary recessions in the course of American commerce, yet the tendency as ever has been upward. From 1890 to 1901, American foreign trade grew from $1,500,000,000 to $2,250,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent., while from 1902 to 1913 it increased from $2,250,000,000 to $4,250,000,000, a gain of 90 per cent.

In the period since 1870 farm products rose in value from $2,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 a year; the coal output from less than 30,000,000 to 500,000,000 long tons; copper from 12,500 to over 500,000 tons; pig iron from 2,000,000 to 31,000,000 tons; petroleum from 221,000,000 to 9,250,000,000 gallons and manufactures from $4,000,000,000 to over $20,000,000,000.

MAY DEFEAT OPIUM PACT

Turkey Refuses to Join in Crusade Against Traffic.

The Hague, Netherlands, July 2.—The international opium conference here is making slow progress toward an agreement. The delegates are finding much difficulty in drafting a form of resolution which will command the unanimous support of all the powers. Turkey entirely refuses to commit herself to any rules for the suppression of the traffic. Other powers refuse to proceed without Turkey.

The American delegation is stirving with some support to have the convention of 1912 executed by such powers as are willing to adhere to it, without waiting for all the governments and with the apparently well-grounded expectation that the others in the course of time will join this group.

TURN LIGHT ON RAILROAD DEALS

Investigators to Probe Financing of Rock Island and P. M.

Washington, June 2.—The interstate commerce commission has begun to turn its searchlight upon the Rock Island and Pere Marquette Railroad systems.

In accordance with the direction of congress, that body has sent investigators to delve into the history and books of the corporations named, writes John Callan O'Laughlin to the Chicago Herald.

If past investigations, which incidentally have brought in the Rock Island, and information which from time to time has come under the committee are to be relied upon, there will be a condition of affairs developed fully as scandalous, at least so far as the past is concerned, as that in connection of other railroads which have been examined.

Experts to Fix Value.

While the investigation is in progress under the direction of Commissioner McChord, the value of the properties of both the Rock Island and Marquette will be estimated by a corps of experts of the commission.

The valuation will be made in the fall and the results probably will be available for incorporation in the report on the two lines which will be submitted to congress.

The investigation of the Rock Island will be similar to that of the New Haven which has just been completed. The committee will ascertain the facts regarding the organization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. and the Rock Island Co. and the nature of their control over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.

If the reports which have reached the commisson should be verified, that body, in its official report, will tell a story of high finance fully as sensational as anything which has come to light.

The Rock Island in 1902 connected Chicago and Denver, with branches terminating at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City. It penetrated rich districts of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and other middle western states. It was double-tracked for a considerable distance beyond the Mississippi, possessed valuable terminal facilities, fine stations and equipment.

Stock Is Increased.

At the time its stock outstanding was only $60,000,000.

In the year mentioned a syndicate which had made large sums out of the combination of tin mills into a trust turned its attention to the Rock Island.

Two holding companies were formed, one, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., to hold the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., the original company, and the other, known as the Rock Island Co., to hold the stock of the railroad company.

After obtaining control of the board of directors of the original railway company, the promoters increased the stock from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 and issued 4 per cent bonds to the amount of $71,000,000 of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Co. and $71,000,000 common stock and $50,000,000 of preferred stock of the Rock Island Co. In other words, they issued against $71,000,000 of stock of the original company $192,000,000 of stock and bonds.

It will be the duty of the commission during the investigation to develop how much profit was made by the promoters out of this transaction and what banking institutions participated in the operation.

CLAFLIN SWELLS 1914 FAILURE LIST

Commercial Failures This Year About Same as Last.

Commercial failures in the United States during the first half of 1914, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., were 8,344 and involved an aggregate indebtedness of $185,099,730.

Ob the abnormally heavy liabilities this year upward of $40,000,000 was supplied by the Claflin suspensions—numbering 18 or 20—thus leaving approximately $145,000,000 for the other insolvencies.

During the corresponding six months of 1913 there were 8,163 business reverses and the total debts were $132,909,061. two years ago 8,317 concerns failed owing a little more that $108,000,000, and in 1911 the returns showed 7,061 refaults for $103,698,334. Separation of the statistics according to the usual general classifications indicates that there were 2,113 failures in manufacturing lines for $59,577,135; trading losses numbered 5,868 and involved $102,228,518, while suspensions among agents, brokers and firms of a like nature were 363, for $23,294,077.

These figures contrast with $2,049 manufacturing reverses last year for $55,493,269, and with 5,783 trading losses for $60,582,724; in the first half of 1913 the other commercial insolvencies were 331 and the indebtedness was $16,833,068. It therefore appears that there has been more or less increase in each of the three divisions into which the statement is divided, both numerically and in respect to the aggregate liabilities.

In the latter connection—even after eliminating the Claflin suspensions—the record is distorted by an unusual number of defaults of exceptional size. Since the latest returns of mercantile mortality give the best indications of present conditions, it is essential to make some mention of the statistics for June. There were fewer manufacturing failures than in any previous month this year and the amount involved was smaller than in May, March and January; of course, the trading losses were affected by special causes in so far as the indebtedness is concerned, yet the number of reverses in this class was a good deal smaller htan in any preceding month during the current year. In other words, the June failure record from a numerical standpoint is quite the best of the year. Banking failures during the first six months of 1914 were 93 in number and involved $28,621,312, a large increase over the 55 suspensions during the same period last year, when the liabilities were only $6,417,372.

Year.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1914.......	8,344	$132,393,632	$185,099,730
1913.......	8,163	91,129,613	132,909,061
1912.......	8,317	89,643,271	108,012,223
1911.......	7,061	65,997,792	103,698,334
1910.......	6,388	76,328,611	112,239,306
1909.......	6,831	63,146,097	88,541,373
1908.......	8,709	78,762,588	124,374,833
1907.......	5,607	42,153,278	69,568,062
1906.......	5,612	32,802,020	62,664,074
1905.......	6,210	32,262,157	55,904,585
1904.......	6,214	46,764,276	79,490,909
1903.......	5,628	35,957,751	66,797,260
1902.......	6,165	31,048,808	60,374,856
1901.......	5,759	27,635,046	55,804,690
1900.......	5,332	43,436,559	74,747,452

Geographical analysis of the half yearly failure returns indicate that only in three of the eight sections into which the statement is divided were there fewer insolvencies than in the corresponding six months of 1913. The comparison for the New England group showed a considerable reduction in the number of defaults, but the aggregate debts were larger than last year; in the South Atlantic division gratifying improvement was disclosed in both respects and on the Pacific Coast suspensions were less, although the liabilities expanded materially. Not a great deal of change, numerically, was noticeable in the Middle Atlantic States, but the amount involved increased markedly for reasons previously refered to. A higher business mortality occurred in the South Central group and the same was true of the Central East, the Central West and the Western sections, the exhibit for the Central East being especially adverse.

	Number.			Liabilities.
	1914.	1913.	1912.	1914.
New Eng...	823	884	790	$11,382,128
Middle.....	2,201	2,152	2,216	95,232,678
So. Atlantic.	952	977	969	13,836,497
Cnt'l South.	1,129	1,088	1,359	16,684,286
Cent'l East.	1,383	1,277	1,277	25,152,086
Cent. West..	771	658	794	10,082,951
West.......	231	247	260	2,329,544
Pacific......	854	880	652	10,398,560
U. S......	8,344	8,163	8,317	$185,099,730

STRIKE AT BRITISH ARSENAL

Woolwich, Eng., July 6.—The entire working staff of 12,000 men of the government arsenal here, which supplies most of the guns and ammunition for the British army struck today.

The action of the men was a protest against the dismissal of an engineer who had refused to erect machinery on a foundation constructed by non-union laborers.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, July 6.—Rains in the northwest with the temperatures high, which is conducive to origin and spread of black rust in the new wheat, had the effect of hardening prices of spring wheat options at the opening of the market here today. There was some short covering on the strength manifested in the Liverpool cables. On this upturn there was some realizing sales, which had a tendency to steady prices somewhat. July wheat opened unchanged. September wheat was up ⅛c to 81¼c. December was up a like amount to 84¾c.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close July 6.	Close July 3.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash, old	88	....	....	....	....
Cash, new	82½	....	....	....	....
July	81¼	81¼	80¼	81⅛	81¼
Sept.	81¼	81⅜	80¼	81⅜	81¼
Dec.	84¾	85	84¼	85	84⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	70-70¼	71½
July, old.	70½	70½	70	70	71½
July, new	70½	70½	70	70	71½
Sept.	67¼	67¼	67	67	67¾
Dec.	56½	56½	55¾	56	56¾
Oats—					
Cash		....	....	39½	39½
July	39½	....	....	39½	39½
Sept.	37	37¼	37	37¼	37¼
Dec.	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	38¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.30	....	....	8.25	8.20
Oct.	8.70	....	....	8.72½	8.70
Dec.	8.70	....	....	8.72½	8.70
March ...	8.77½	....	....	8.77½	8.75
Rye—					
No. 2....	....	....	....	63-64	63-64
Alsike—					
Aug.	9.30	....	....	9.30	9.30
Timothy—					
Cash	2.67½	....	....	2.67½	2.67½
Sept.	2.77½	....	....	2.77½	2.77½
Dec.	....	....	....	....	2.75
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	79⅛	79¾	78¼	79¾	79½
July	79	79⅝	77⅞	79¼	78⅝
Sept.	81⅞	82⅛	80⅝	82⅛	81½
Corn—					
July, old.	65¾	66	65¼	65¾	66¼
July, new	67¼	67½	66¼	66¾	67¾
Sept, old	64	64⅛	63¼	63⅞	64½
Sept, new	64¼	64½	63⅝	64	64⅝
Dec, new	54⅝	54⅝	53⅜	53⅞	54⅝
Oats—					
Cash	36⅜	36⅝	36	36½	36⅝
July	35	35⅜	34¾	35¼	35¼
Sept.	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	36⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
July	21.65	21.70	21.55	21.70	21.65
Sept.	20.25	20.30	20.17	20.25	20.25
Lard—					
July	....	....	....	10.10	10.12
Sept.	10.30	10.30	10.22	10.22	10.27
Ribs—					
July	11.87	11.90	11.87	11.87	11.80
Sept.	11.82	11.85	11.77	11.82	11.77
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	87¾	87⅛
Sept.	....	....	....	81⅜	81
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	90¾	89⅞
Sept.	....	....	....	82⅝	82¼

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 6.—Butter steady; creameries, 20½@26½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 17,557 cases; at mark, cases included, 15@18c; ordinary firsts, 17¼@17¾c; firsts, 18¼@18¾c. Cheese steady; daisies, 14¼@14½c; twins, 14@14 1-4c; American, 15@15 1-4c; long horns, 14¾@15c. Potatoes higher; receipts, 155 cars; Arkansas and Oklahoma Triumphs, $1.50@1.60; Virginia, barrels, $4.60@4.75; old, $1.25@1.40. Poultry—Alive lower; fowls, 15c; springs, 18@20c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, July 3.—Butter—Creamery, extras, in solids, 28@28½c; prints, 30½@31c; firsts, 28@28½c; seconds, 25@25½c. Potatoes—East Shores, $4.25@4.50 per barrel; Triumphs, in sacks, $1.40 per bushel. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 16½ 17c; do. choice, 16c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16½c; Swiss, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18½c; blocks, 19c; imported fancy, 24c; limburger, fancy 17c; do choice, 15c. Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, free cases, 23½c; do. extra free cases, 21½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 20c. Poultry, live chickens, 17c; spring broilers, 1¼@1½ lbs., 25c; 1¾@2 lbs., 29c.

New York Produce.

New York, July 6.—Flour dull; winter straights, $4.25@4.30; winter patents, $4.40@4.65; spring clears, $4.00@4.15; extra No. 1 winter, $3.65@3.85; extra No. 2 winter, $3.40@3.55. Wet weather northwest put wheat up early, but the advance was lost later under increased southwest offerings; September, 87⅛@87⅜c. Pork steady; mess, $22.25@22.75; family, $22.00@24.50; short clear, $19.50@21.00. Beef quiet; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $18.00@19.00. Lard firm; middle west, $10.15@10.25. Molasses dull; New Orleans, open kettled, 35@55c. Hay quiet; No. 1, $1.05.

Hay—No. 2, 95@1.00; No. 85@95; shipping, 75. Hides—Steady; Bogota, 28@29; Central America, 28. Leather—Firm; hemlock firsts 30; seconds, 28@29.

Butter quiet; receipts, 9,000 tubs; creamery, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26½c; seconds, 22@24c; process, extras, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@22c; s. c. seconds, 19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18½c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 1,300 boxes; state whole milk, fresh, white, specials, 14@14½c; do. colored, 14 1-4@14½c; do. colored, average fancy, 14c; do. white, 14@14 1-4c; skims, 5@11¾c. Eggs steady; receipts, 16,000 cases; fresh gathered extras, 23@25c; extra firsts, 22½c; firsts, 20½@21½c; seconds, 18@20c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, 25@29c; do. gathered whites, 22@27c; do. hennery zrowns, 24@26c; do. gathered browns and mixed, 20@25c. Raw suger steady; molasses, 2.67c; centrifugal, 3.32c; refined steady; cut loaf, 5.25c; crushed, 5.15c; mould A, 4.80c; cubes, 4.55c; XXXX, powdered, 4.45c; powdered, 4.40c; fine granulated, 4.30c; diamond A, 4.30c; confectioners' A, 4.20c; No. 1, 4.10c. Dressed poultry steady; western chickens, frozen, 14½@20c; fowls, 12½@18½c; turkeys, 25@26c.; live steady; western chickens, broilers, 20@25c; fowls, 18½@19c; turkeys, 15c.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, July 6.—Cattle—Receipts 500; market steady; choice fat steers, $8.25@8.75; good to choice butcher steers, $8.00@8.25; fair to good, $7.75@8.00; choice heifers, $7.25@7.75; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.50. Calves—Receipts 300; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $10.50@11.00; fair to good, $9.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,00; market steady; good to choice spring lambs, $9.00@9.50; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; good to choice clipped wethers, $5.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts 1,000; market 15c to 20c higher; light yorkers, mixed, heavies and mediums, $8.75; pigs, $8.65; roughs, $7.65; stags, $6.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; strong; bul, $8.30@8.55; light, $8.20@8.62½; mixed, $8.20@8.65; heavy, $8.05@8.20; rough, $8.05@8.20; pigs, $7.40@8.30. Cattle—Receipts, 11,500; higher; beeves, $7.25@9.50; cows and heifers, $370@885; stockers and feeders, $575@7.95; steers, $6.50@8.25; calves, $6.75@9.70. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; strong; sheep, $5.35@6.15; yearlings, $6.35@7.50; lambs, $6.35@9.10.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; prime steers, $9.25@9.60; shipping, $8.50@9.00; butchers, $7.00@8.75; heifers, $6.75@8.25; cows, $3.50@7.25; bulls, $5.25@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.75; stock heifers, $6.00@6.50. Veals—Receipts, $7.50; prices, $5.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; heavy and mixed, $8.85@8.90; yorkers and pigs, $8.90@8.90; roughs, $7.25@7.50; stags, $6.00@7.00. Sheep—Receipts, 3,600; lambs, $7.00@9.50; yearlings, $6.00@8.00; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $2.50@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50@6.00.

CHICAGO DELAYS DRY FIGHT

Campaign Will Not Be Pushed There Until in 1916.

Chicago, July 3.—The fight to make Chicago "dry" under the local option act was put off until the spring election of 1916, at a meeting yesterday of a committee representing the anti-saloon organizations and the ministerial association. In the meantime the "dry' forces wil raise a fund of $25,000 for the campaign. The fight will not be started in 1916 unless the $25,000 is in hand, it was stated.

The "wet and dry" issue was eliminated as the decisive issue of the 1915 mayoralty contest after a three-hour debate when by an overwhelming vote it was decided to defer the fight.

The league will push its fight to convert the remaining "wet" territory down state into "dry" and to obtain legislation for county option instead of township and municipal option.

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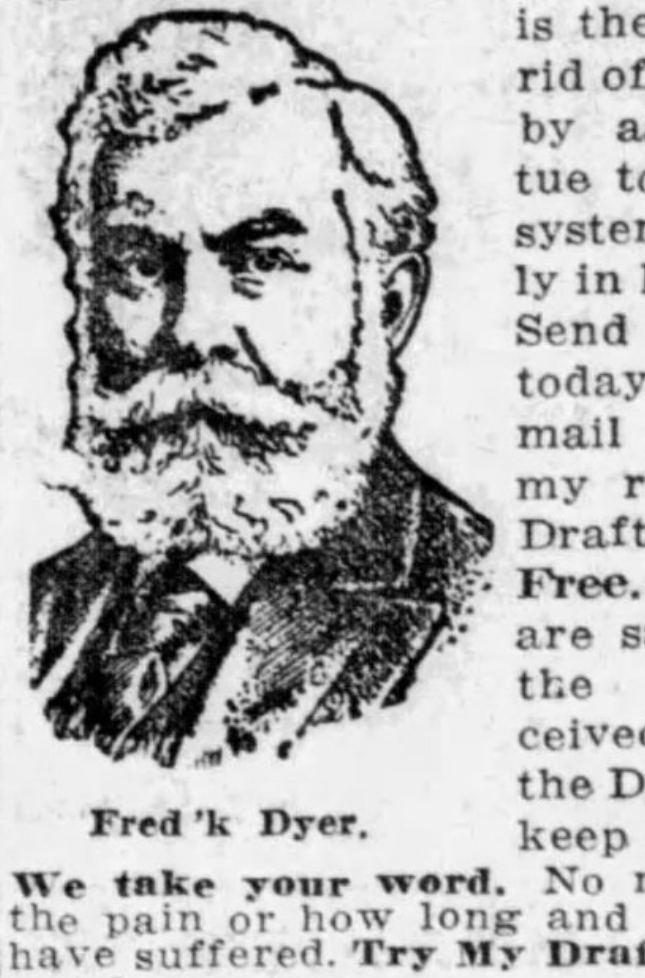
Help Nature expel acid impurities through the great foot pores by wearing Dyer Foot Drafts a few days. Now is the time to get rid of rheumatism by assisting Natue to cleanse the system thoroughly in her own way. Send my coupon today. By return mail you will get my regular $1.00 Drafts **To Try Free.** Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received, send us the Dollar. If not, keep your money.



Fred'k Dyer.

We take your word. No matter where the pain or how long and severely you have suffered. **Try My Drafts.** You cannot lose a penny, and **I know** what they are doing. Send no money, but mail this coupon at once — today while you can.

THIS $1 COUPON FREE

Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Dyer Foot Drafts to be sent Free to try (as explained above) to
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Mail this coupon to Frederick Dyer, W B 28, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

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THE PREMO CAMERA

Ready for immediate use, is a film pack camera, made by the Eastman Co., of Rochester, N. Y. They are the world-famous camera producers whose name is a guarantee of quality. The Premo is light, strong and complete. It has a special lens that produces a sharp, clear picture 2¼ x 3¼ inches and an automatic shutter for time and instantaneous exposures. It makes 12 exposures without loading, has two view finders and you can get the films at any kodak store. Our price of $1.69 is a special offer, made possible by a big contract with the Eastman company.

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DRANK BEER AT ARCHDUKE'S BIER

Austrians Left to Guard Bodies in Tempest Turn to Liquor and Sausages.

Vienna, July 6.—A double storm is raging over the ceremonies attendant on the burial of the slain Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg.

One sensation relates to a drinking bout among those who received the bodies on arrival in Austria from the scene of the assassination and the other to an attempt to prevent the body of the duchess, because of her inferior birth, from being admitted to the chapel of the Hofburg for the funeral. This attempt, however, was thwarted by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Reports published in leading Vienna papers say the reception of the bodies at Poechlarn, across the Danube, was attended by scandalous proceedings.

Drink and Smoke Near Coffins.

A violent thunderstorm upset all the prearranged ceremony, and the coffins hurriedly were carried to the waiting-room of the station, where they were placed on the stone paved floor, remaining two hours or more.

Meanwhile the volunteer firemen, who were supposed to be assisting the local gendarmes in controlling the arrangements, were drinking beer and eating sausages. At the same time the more important persons strolled about smoking cigars in proximity to the coffin containing the body of the heir to the Austrian throne.

All Forget Good Manners.

The torrential rain drove everybody into the waiting room and, says one account, "all the ordinary rules of behavior seemed to be forgotten. The scene might be described as resembling the turmoil and noise of a county fair."

The coffins were brought to Poechlarn in two freight cars, coupled together. The interior was draped with black cloth.

The personal suite of the archduke and the duchess, exhausted by the fatigue of the three previous days, refused to leave the sleeping cars, and the clergy in attendance to bless the bodies were kept awaiting their appearance.

Ignores Inferior Birth.

The highest court functionaries are attacked for their part in the conduct of the funeral.

It is said that but for the personal intervention of the emperor the body of the duchess would not have been permitted in the Hofburg chapel, but would have been conveyed alone from the Vienna station to Artstetten, where both were buried.

Moderate opinion inclines to the belief that the court officials made the ceremonial too "painfully correct," while the friends of the duchess are indignant at the emphasis laid on her inferior birth.

ANTIS TO INVADE STATES

Announce They Will Carry Fight Into the West.

Washington, July 6.—Contending it has demonstrated during this congress that the electorate of states can never be controlled by the federal government, the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage issued a statement Sunday outlining its plans for carrying the fight against woman suffrage into the states

"We now have 21 states organized against woman suffrage," said the statement. "Of these Minnesota Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota and Nevada have been swung into line within the last few months.

"From the south reports have been coming in frequently regarding the solid opposition in that section to votes for women. A majority of those states have signified their desire to affiliate with the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage."

After saying it purposes to demonstrate that woman suffrage is no stronger in the west than elsewhere, and declaring it has proved the futility of attempting to give women the ballot through an amendment to the federal constitution, the association of "antis" says:

"We will now address ourselves to the establishment of our second contention, which is that the states themselves are opposed to woman suffrage because it would be unwise and unfair to put upon women the additional burden of politics."

HUERTA NEAR FLIGHT, UNCLE SAM BELIEVES

State Department Has Renewed Hope That Dictator Is About to Go.

Washington, July 7.—The state department has renewed hope that Huerta is about to go.

It has received advices confirming the reports from Mexico City that the dictator is preparing for flight. After all the false alarms the officials are now convinced that he is actually on the point of leaving the capital and taking refuge in a foreign country.

The understanding is that General Huerta has accumulated a fortune estimated at $8,000,000 and deposited it in a Paris bank.

How he will leave Mexico is a matter of conjecture. At one time it was believed he had arranged to go to Japan. Present indications, however, are that he contemplates making his way to Puerto Mexico, whence he would be able to sail for Havana or Vera Cruz, where he could obtain passage to the United States.

Plans for His Successor.

That Huerta will not depart from his country without providing for a continuance of the government that has been under his direction more than a year is taken for granted. It is believed he will resign in favor of General Blanquet, minister of war, who is supposed to have received the majority of votes cast for vice president in the latest elections in Mexico.

The constitutionalists have made it a fixed principle that they would not recognize a provisional government that obtained its status at the hands of Huerta.

The constitutionalists, however, indicated that they had no objection to having Huerta's successor name a foreign minister who would come into the presidency by the resignation of the person who assumed the place on the retirement of the dictator.

New Fear of Intervention.

Officials of the administration no longer conceal their anxiety over the belief that rejection of the pacification plan proposed by the mediation conference at Niagara Falls would result in American intervention.

It was apparent once that the administration looked with complacency on a prospect that the Mexican troubles would be adjusted through the triumph of the revolutionary forces.

Now, however, the fear is that a military government such as would be established in the City of Mexico by the constitutionalists would not be stable and would merely produce conditions that would arouse sentiment in this country in favor of sending an army into the territory of the republic to set the Mexican house in order.

HUERTA IS AGAIN NAMED PRESIDENT

Washington, July 6.—President Wilson and members of his cabinet were encouraged today by reports that an early adjustment was indicated between the constitutionalist leaders.

Secretaries of the parley between representatives of Carranza and Villa declared they expected the meeting would end today with satisfactory results. With the promised removal of such a stumbling-block administration officials and some of the revolutionary agents in Washington saw added cause for hope that Carranza would send agents to confer with Huerta's delegates over establishment of a provisional government.

Developments in the election about Mexico City yesterday, in which Huerta apparently was named for president and General Blanquet, now secretary of war, was elected vice president, anxiously were awaited here. Some reports remained in circulation to the effect that after Huerta had obtained an almost unanimous "vote of confidence," such as he was said to have received, he would retire in favor of Pedro Lascurain, who, in turn, would surrender the government to a constitutionalist.

However, doubt that the federal dictator would adopt such a course was expressed in many circles. Details of the election were not readily forthcoming today beyond reports that re-election of all members of the senate and chamber of deputies was indicated, and that the vote in the capital and nearby towns was the lightest of all recent balloting.

That Carranza was prepared to resume his military campaign was indicated in unofficial dispatches received in Washington. Operations were to be begun against Queretaro under direction of General Pablo Gonzales. Whether Villa would take part in the siege was not indicated.

PERILOUS TIMES IN ALBANIA

Wife and Children of Ruler Go to Bucharest.

Vienna, July 3.—Princess William, of Weid, wife of the new ruler of Albania, today left Durazzo with her children, in consequence of the critical situation there. She has gone to Bucharest. It is generally believed that the departure of the Princess foreshadows the abdication of Prince William.

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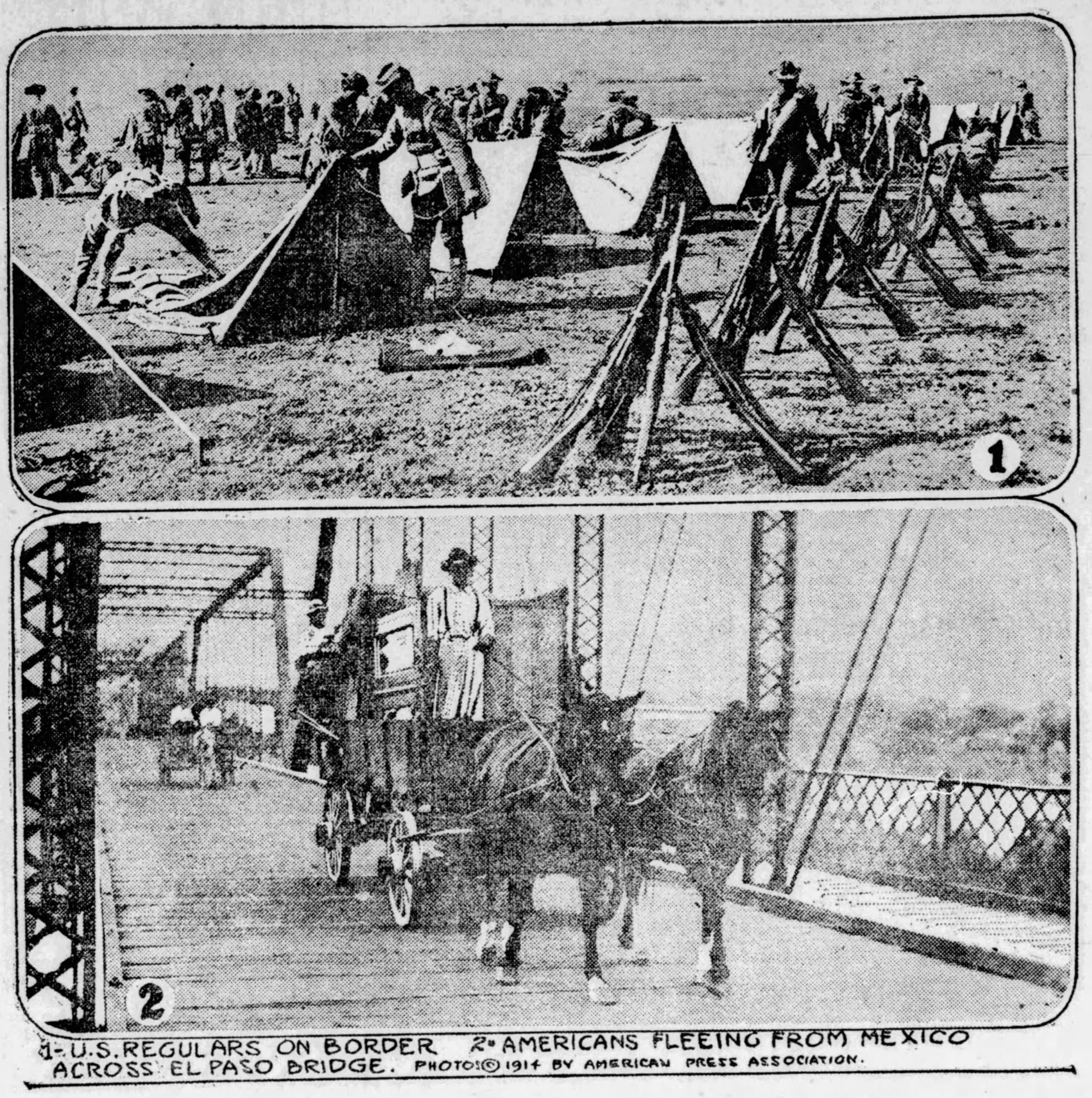
BORDER TROOPS THINK INTERVENTION SURE



1-U.S. REGULARS ON BORDER 2-AMERICANS FLEEING FROM MEXICO ACROSS EL PASO BRIDGE. PHOTOS © 1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

El Paso, July 7.—United States soldiers stationed along the border here, as well as Americans who are crossing the border from Mexico into Texas for safety believe that intervention is now absolutely sure.

With the breakup of the A. B. C. peace conference it is figured that the United States will soon have to step in and march to Mexico City as well as send its troops across the border.

HEARD WOMAN'S THREAT TO KILL

Philadelphia Man Couldn't Understand Her Hatred of Dr. Carman.

Freeport, N. Y., July 7.—Private and county detectives continued today their investigation of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, who was so mysteriously shot while in the office of Dr. Edwin Carmen. the inquest into the murder, adjourned yesterday, is to be resumed tomorrow, provided the matter is not taken out of the coroner's hands by the grand jury

Dr. Carman said today that he welcomed the arrival last night of the head of a national detective agency and his men.

"If the county had not hired this man, I would have done so when the inquest was concluded," he said. "During the interviews this man and his subordinates have had with my wife they tried their best, just as the county authorities did, to make her change her story. I believe she has told the whole truth. The detective chief is welcome at our house at any time."

Heard Woman's Threat.

John Howe, of Philadelphia, who was reported to have telephoned David Kennedy, of Freeport, that a woman with whom Howe was cruising had threatened to kill Dr. Carman, today confirmed the story told by Carman to detectives.

Howe said that summer before last he invited a Freeport man and his wife to an outing on Great South Bay, L. I., in his motor boat. He would not give their names.

"We landed at an island," Howe said, "and came across David Kennedy and Dr. Carman. I knew them both. The moment we spied them the woman in our party screamed and ran back to the boat. Her husband remained where he was, surprised and non-plussed by his wife's actions. I ran to the boat after her. I found her on a seat in hysterics. She was screaming: 'That man ruined my husband and ruined me. I am going to kill him if it takes a life time.' She picked up a paper knife shaped like a dagger, and started to leave the boat. I caught her and kept her back, and asked whom she meant. 'Dr. Carman,' she said."

Asked to Be Taken Home.

Howe said the woman refused to explain her actions and demanded to be taken back home at once. When her husband came aboard the party returned to Freeport.

"Neither one of them spoke of the incident again," Howe said. "I did not try to find out the reason for it, and never gave it another thought, until this murder occurred. I thought over it a lot since and decided it was my duty to tell of it, although I hated to do so."

Howe said he telephoned Kennedy of the incident, and the latter recalled it, and said he would notify the police.

ORDERS AQUINAS' THEOLOGY

Papal Decree Expected to Cause Crisis in Universities.

Rome, July 7.—A theological crisis is expected to be raised by a new papal decree just issued which enjoins teachers of theology to adopt as a text book the "Summa Theologiae of St. Thomas Aquinas."

The penalty for disobediance of the decree will be revocation of the privilege of granting theological degrees.

The decree is bound to cause excitement in universities and seminaries where the teachings of the doctrines of St. Thomas has been abandoned.

GERMANY HAS 67,812,000

Number of Inhabitants Shown by Imperial Statistical Office.

Berlin, July 7.—Germany has now 67,812,000 inhabitants, according to the imperial statistical office.

Less Eugenics and More Love Needed

Atlantic City, N. J., July 2.—Less eugenics, and more old fashioned love is what the race needs, said Dr. J. Ritchey Horner, of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical college, who read a paper on sex hygiene today before the bureau of sanitary science of the American institute of homeopathy.

"Eugenics and education go hand in hand," Dr. Horner said. "Children should, however, be given instruction before the age of nine, and the instruction should be individualy rather than in classes. The child should be taught to hold his mother in respect else he will hold no other woman in respect. If laws for eugenics are passed, they must be universal else they will not count for much."

Dr. Horner said it was his belief that as long as man was attracted by beauty and woman by strength, eugenics would in a great measure take care of itself.

False impressions by the lay press have aroused the morbid curiosity of the public on leprosy, and have developed mystery, superstition and speculation in regard to this disease, according to Dr. Frederick M. Dearborn, of New York.

"It is pathetic that lone and afflicted persons are driven hither and thither by reason of the fear which inspires the public of leprosy," said Dr. Dearborn. "Modern scientific view should be taken of leprosy. There are from 500 to 700 lepers in the United States, but leprosy has never been known to be caught in centers such as New York, London and Vienna, where sporadic cases can always be found, by reason of the improved hygiene and proper methods of living."

"Leprosy cases are no more hopeless than well-established cancer cases," said the physician. "Segregation is an ideal and efficient treatment when leprosy is rampant, but mild cases can even be cared for at home unmolested, if the local authorities have them properly listed."

SERVES 20 YEARS OF A 50-YEAR SENTENCE FOR A 50-CENT THEFT

Mobile, Ala., July 2.—Fifty years for stealing 50 cents. That is the sentence that a Hale county, Alabama, jury imposed on Frank Williams, a negro, who in 1894 robbed another negro of a half dollar. After serving more than 20 years of the 50-year sentence, Williams has been paroled by Governor O'Neal, the governor extending clemency to the negro last night.

CONFIRMS RIVER OF DOUBT

Danish Explorer Says Natives Told Him of Roosevelt's Moves.

New York, July 2.—Algot Lange, a Danish explorer, who went into the Amazon district in December, 1912, with an expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday aboard the steamship Denis from Para, Brazil.

He had talked with natives who were familiar with the movements of the Roosevelt party and all told him, he said, that there was no doubt of the colonel's having discovered an unexplored river 1,000 miles long.

Mr. Lange said he himself, never questioned Mr. Roosevelt's report of his discoveries.

Mr. Lange brought with him crates filled with rare idols, ceramics, and funeral urns, found on an ancient Amazon river island, which apparently was once peopled by a race of Asiatic origin.

PIGEONS OUTFLY AEROPLANE

Winner of Chicago-Norfolk (Neb.) Flight Does a Mile a Minute.

Chicago, July 2.—Living wings still are swifter than the aeroplane. A new record, slightly better than a mile a minute, was announced here today by the Chicago Concourse Association of Homing Pigeon Fanciers. The flight was between Chicago and Norfolk, Neb., where 682 pigeons were released Saturday.

The winner reached the home coop in nine hours and 23 minutes, a rate of flight swifter than 60 miles an hour.

BEST CHANCE FOR CHILD IS SCHOOL

Discuss Teachers' Relationship to Citizenship at N. E. A. Convention.

St. Paul, Minn., July 6.—"Given a cultivated, trained teacher of sound mind and body, who goes to work at peace with God and man, the school will be the best place in the world for the growth of the child in practical righteousness and American citizenship," said Joseph Swain, president of the Swarthmore college and president of the National Education Association at the first session of the association's annual convention here today. The session was devoted principally to a discussion of the teacher's relation to American citizenship.

Interest in the election of a president was at a high pitch today and the campaigns of Dr. D. B. Johnson, of Rockhill, S. C., and Dr. David Starr Jordan were being pressed by the candidates' friends.

Need of Religion.

Pointing out the need of religion in schools, President Swain said:

"Not much instruction either secular of religious can be given without a well equipped teacher whose personality, learning, moral and religious life appeal to those under her care. The teacher cannot teach what she does not know and cannot give to others the religious life which she does not possess."

The speaker declared that anyone taking teaching as a life work must abandon all idea of accumulating wealth. He made a plea for a "living wage," for the teacher, said the best person for a position should be chosen regardless of sex, and advocated an old age pension system to be provided by the states.

A telegram from President Wilson to President Swain expressing regret that public duties made it impossible for him to attend the meeting was read at the general session. The message said in part:

A Great Task.

"Thoughtful people all over the country follow the deliberations of the National Education Association with interest. The problems of education are really problems affecting the national development and national ideas. I think that no one long associated with the profession of teaching can have failed to catch the inspiration of it or to see how great a power may be exercised through the class room in directing the thinking and the ambition of the generations coming on, or can have failed to realize that nothing less than a comprehensive of the national life is necessary to a teacher for the great task of preparation and adaption to the future that education attempts."

Systematic instruction in our public schools was suggested as a means of solving the problem of how to attain and maintain peace and good will between America and Asia by Professor Sidney Lewis Gulick, of the Imperial University at Kioto, Japan, who spoke on the responsibility of American educators in the solution of America's oriental problem.

HUGE 1914 COTTON ACREAGE

Second Largest Ever Recorded—36,960,000 Acres.

Washington, July 2.—On the second largest acreage ever recorded and with the prospects of production probably equal or better than those of last year, the growing cotton crop of the United States yesterday was reported by the department of agriculture as being 79.6 per cent of a normal, with the area in cultivation as 36,960,000 acres.

The condition of the crop is slightly less than one per cent below the average condition on June 25 for the past ten years. Bad weather early in the season caused a low condition in a number of states, but during June conditions in those localities improved greatly. In Texas, where on May 25 the condition was 65 per cent of a normal, the June 25 report showed a condition of 74 per cent; in Oklahoma it improved from 68 to 79; in North Carolina from 76 to 82, and in South Carolina from 57 to 81.

HIGH OFFICIAL IN A PLAN TO EXPLOIT MINE

John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of Currency, Is Involved in Gold Hill Probe.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, July 3.—That Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams was eager to develop the Gold Hill Mining company in North Carolina, and ordered a treasury expert from the mint bureau to report on its possibilities, came out in the hearing before a senate committee today on the Gold Hill investigation. For the first time in the history of the treasury department it appeared that a treasury expert on mineralogy was put to a private use.

Walter George Newman, president and promoter of the mine, testified that the present comptroller, then assistant secretary of the treasury, called in some of his wealthy friends, notably H. Jones Jennings and Cleveland H. Perkins, mining experts, who had formerly been associated with Williams in the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and had the director of the mint and the expert who had inspected the mine tell them what the investigation disclosed. The meeting was held in Williams' office in the treasury department.

Recommended a Statue.

Later Williams made an appointment with Newman, the mine promoter, to go to Perkins' home in Washington for a conference and Perkins offered to buy the control of the mine.

Newman testified in a dramatic way that John Skelton Williams told the mayor of Saulsbury, North Carolina, that he ought to build a statue of Newman in that city on account of his development of the mine.

This is the mining speculative venture in which senators, including Pomerene, of Ohio, were induced to buy stock, and in which many senate clerks and pages took stock, one of whom testified yesterday that he had "been wiped out" financially in the venture.

Senators Overman and Chilton are stockholders. Overman's son-in-law is a director and Chilton's nephew is employed there.

It was the official stationery of the senate committees, of which Overman and Chilton respectively are chairmen, that was used with which to exploit the stock among curb brokers in New York.

While Newman was telling the story of his struggles to promote the property he wept and once sobs stopped him. Newman said that about 35 or 40 copies of the letter on senate paper were sent to his personal friends, among the Gold Hill stockholders. None was used to "boost" the stock, he protested.

In a voice choked with emotion, Newman told the committee of the early struggles of himself and his brother, J. J. Newman, to develop the mine.

"My brother saw things going to pieces," he said, "and he took five sticks of dynamite and blew himself into ten thousand pieces. He left a letter saying his life's work was gone. He said North Carolina was the richest state in the union. When I heard that, I took oath I'd never let go that property till I proved his statement or went the way he went."

Williams testified he had no stock in the mine, nor did any one in his family. He testified his brother, W. Berkely Williams, looked after the mine.

COULDN'T DROP POLITICS

That's Reason T. R. Gives for Leaving the Outlook.

New York, July 7.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, severing his editorial connection with the Outlook, explains that he has been moved to this action by the fact that he has found it impossible to remain entirely removed from active participation in politics.

In a letter to Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the publication, the colonel asserts that he "must do" whatever is in his power for the removal politically of such men as Penrose, Murphy and Barnes. "I feel in honor bound," he writes, "to stand in strong opposition to the administration."

The letter, which was penned at Oyster Bay, follows:

> My Dear Dr. Abbott—I hope I need not tell you how very deeply I have appreciated my connection with The Outlook during the last five years. You may perhaps recall what I wrote at the outset of this connection in giving my opinion of The Outlook and the reasons why I was glad to be connected with it.
>
> My experience during these five years has justified every word I then wrote. It has been a help—indeed I may say that it has been an inspiration—to be associated with you and my other colleagues in the work of The Outlook. If I had been able to be, as I expected to be, a man entirely removed from all participation in active politics, nothing would give me keener pleasure than to keep on in the future exactly as in the past.
>
> But the developments of the last three or four years have rendered it imperative that I should take a more or less active part in trying to secure in the nation and in the several states the triumph of those principles embodied in the Progressive platform of 1912. Whatever I can do, for instance, to aid in the elimination of men like Mr Penrose, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes from control of our political life, I must do
>
> In addition, I now feel that I am in honor bound to stand in strong opposition to the administration. I feel that as regards our international relations the policy of the present administration has meant the abandonment of the interest and honor of America.
>
> Furthermore, I feel that within our boundaries the course pursued by the administration has meant the abandonment of every sane effort to secure the abatement of social and industrial evils. Its legislative and executive program has brought about grave industrial depression and suffering to business man, farmer and wage-worker alike, although perhaps most of all to the wage-worker.
>
> Having to do this political work, it has become impossible for me to give the time necessary to carry out my duties as a member of the editorial staff of The Outlook. Accordingly, with the deepest regret I hereby resign from that position. I am most sincerely sorry to sunder my editorial connection with The Outlook.
>
> My personal connection with you and your colleagues will always remain one of close and intimate friendship. If you care to have me do so, I shall be glad to continue as a special contributor to The Outlook, giving you during the coming year a series of articles on social and industrial subjects of current interest.
>
> Faithfully yours,
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Dr. Abott, in his reply, expresses his friendship for the colonel and his appreciation of the motives which led to his withdrawal from the magazine's staff.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Hustling man under 50, to introduce our NEW memberships; $50.00 to $500.00 month, experience unnecessary. Write quick, I. L. U. 2489, Covington, Ky.

Wanted—Railway postal clerks, $75.00 to $150.00 month; steady, pleasant work; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Motormen, conductors; interurbans; $75 monthly. State age; experience unnecessary. Qualify now. Application details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A rare opportunity, make comfortable living home sewing plain cloth seams, any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing. No triflers reply. Send 10c for samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, 24, Rehoboth, Delaware.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Allen & Downing, real estate agents, Vermontville, Mich. For sale, Eaton county farms, The Cream of Michigan Lands. Write for descriptive circulars.

BASEBALL

STARS OF THE GAME

EDDIE COLLINS.

Who is the best second baseman in baseball history? Philadelphia fans will tell you his name is Eddie Collins. Better than this, it has been said of him by men who know the game that this young man is the most valuable player in the world. He has won this tribute through consistent playing. He is not a great slugger, but he is dependable, has a good head, and he runs bases with speed, intelligence and daring that have made him a dangerous man after he has once started on the circuit of the sacks.

Collins is one of Connie Mack's adept baseball pupils. He is the "keystone" of Mack's so-called $100,000 infield, and he has been an invaluable aid in winning pennants and world's championships. The more important the game the harder and more intelligently he plays.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Monday morning, July 6, found the clubs in positions as follows:

American League.

Teams—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	42	29	.592
Detroit	42	34	.553
Washington	38	33	.535
Chicago	38	33	.535
Boston	39	34	.534
St. Louis	39	35	.527
New York	24	43	.358
Cleveland	25	46	.352

National League.

Teams—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	40	24	.625
Chicago	40	32	.556
St. Louis	37	36	.507
Cincinnati	35	36	.493
Brooklyn	31	33	.484
Pittsburg	31	35	.470
Philadelphia	30	34	.469
Boston	26	40	.394

Federal League.

Teams—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	40	27	.597
Indianapolis	37	29	.561
Baltimore	35	30	.538
Buffalo	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	29	33	.468
Kansas City	32	39	.451
Pittsburg	28	35	.444
St. Louis	30	41	.423

LESS WHISKY IS CONSUMED

But Americans Drink More Beer, Says Revenue Report.

Washington, July 3.—Americans drank less whisky during the past 12 months than they did the year before, but they consumed more beer and smoked a great many more cigarettes.

Reports to the internal revenue commissioner made public yesterday showed receipts for fiscal year just closed totaled $864,069 less than for the previous year, due mostly to the marked falling off in tax collected on distilled spirits.

Receipts from tobacco taxes show an approximate increase over last year of $2,800,000, due mostly to a phenomenal increase in the cigarette trade.

KNABENSHUE TO RESIGN

U. S. Consul at Tien Tsin Coming Home.

San Francisco, July 6.—Samuel S. Knabenshue, United States consul general at Tien Tsin, China, seaport of the Chinese capital, who arrived here from the orient by steamer yesterday, said he is en route to Washington to resign.

Beyond the admission of his resignation, Knabenshue declined to discuss the matter. He was appointed to the consular service from Ohio in 1905 by Theodore Roosevelt, then president.

"I am going to Washington to resign," said the consul general. "I have not been asked for my resignation, but after ten years of service I am going to return to private life."

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for governm jobs; $65 to $150 month. Parcel post and inco tax making hundreds appointments. Vacati life jobs. "pull" unnecessary; common educa sufficient. List of positions available sent fr Write immediately. Franklin Institute, De H-31, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability sho write for new "Lists of Needed Inventio patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & C Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D.

Agents—Red hot summer seller—co centrated soft drinks, orangeade, grape, ras berry, etc., 7 kinds; small package; enorm demand. Whirlwind sales; astonishing pro Get it quick, while it's new. Write today f full particulars. American Products Co., 3 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Week to home and traveling salesmen. Perman regular income. Exclusive right to sell fam Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees. B money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful Color Display Book—shows every variety actual color, full size. Irresistible, convinci closes sales at sight. Free trees pay expen Salesmen's orders biggest since our beginn 1816. Write quick for contract and locati Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted. We have direct bu ers. Don't pay commissions. Write describ property, naming lowest price. We help buy locate desirable property Free. American Inv ment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneap Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' nam Send dime for contract. "G. Sun." Leroy, Mi

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNE Free report as to patentability. Illustra Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted s free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, W ington, D.C. Books free. H est references. Best r

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write to —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D.

$150 Per Month and Expens Salary or Commission — Introd our King Butter Separator. Prod best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or so in less than 5 minutes. Write for our free sampl salary propositions. De King Manufacturing Co., Dept. 27, Chicago, Illi

12 SOUVENIR ENVELOPE CARDS With n printed small card enclosed in Env. 15cts. Ray Card Co, North Haven, C

Bargains in Band Instruments Used Cornets $5.00; Used Trombones $8.00 Grand Clearing Sale. Write for our big list. Good Instruments in perfect order at nominal prices. Also, a splendid line of new instruments. Lyon & Healy Band Goods have been the standard of America for fifty years. LYON & HEALY 21-82 Adams St., Chicago

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AGENTS—MAKE $100 to $3 per month easy selling our n Triplicate Sauce Pan. Cook utensil for 3 different foods on burner. 400 Specialties—all wind sellers. Write quick for ex sive territory and large catalo AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. CO Div. 540 Lemont,

PART OF 'BLAST' CREW ARE FREE

Judge Anderson Dismiss Cases Againt Men Once Convicted.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 3.— Judge A. B. Anderson, of th United States court, before who the trial of the famous dynami conspiracy cases were heard i 1912, today disposed of the r maining cases.

On motion of Frank O. Daile United States district attorney, t cases against Olaf A. Tveitmoe, W J. McCain, James E. Ray, Richard Houlihan, Fred Shireman and Har S. Jones were nolle prossed.

G. E. Davis, who has been held prisoner in the federal building sin last October, when he was arrested New York after confessing to being "second Ortie McManigal," was tak before Judge Anderson and senten was suspended on his plea of guil which he entered after being indict by the grand jury last November. H was released immediately.

Tveitmoe, McCain, Ray, Houlih and Shireman were among those co victed in the trial in 1912. They we granted new trials and the dismiss of their cases was made on the grou that all evidence against them ha been produced at the original trial a that inasmuch as the circuit court o appeals had held this insufficient f conviction, there would be no use again placing them on trial.

The minor connection of Jones, any, with the conspiracy, did not wa rant a long and expensive trial, A torney Dailey stated, and he said co viction would be impossible for th cases of Tveitmoe, McCain, Ray, Ho lihan and Shireman.

SWEDISH WOMEN ASK VOT

Stockholm, July 3.—The Swedis parliament received today a petitio signed by 350,000 women urgin women's franchisement. A bill hav ing that object is now in the diet an has the support of the entire Liber party, but it is believed the fir chamber will reject it.